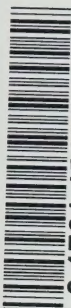


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Ontario

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

VOLUME: 345

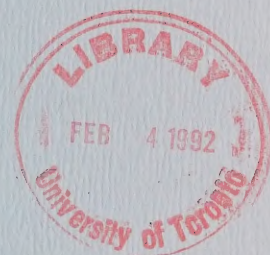
DATE: Monday, January 27, 1992

BEFORE:

A. KOVEN Chairman

E. MARTEL Member

FOR HEARING UPDATES CALL (COLLECT CALLS ACCEPTED) (416) 963-1249



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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

VOLUME: 345

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BEFORE:

A. KOVEN Chairman

E. MARTEL Member


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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of a Notice by The Honourable
Jim Bradley, Minister of the Environment,
requiring the Environmental Assessment
Board to hold a hearing with respect to a
Class Environmental Assessment (No.
NR-AA-30) of an undertaking by the Ministry
of Natural Resources for the activity of
Timber Management on Crown Lands in
Ontario.

Hearing held at the offices of the Ontario
Highway Transport Board, Britannica Building,
151 Bloor Street West, 10th Floor, Toronto,
Ontario, on Monday, January 27th, 1992,
commencing at 9:00 a.m.

VOLUME 345

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN
MR. ELIE MARTEL

Chairman
Member

A P P E A R A N C E S

MR. V. FREIDIN, Q.C.)	MINISTRY OF NATURAL
MS. C. BLASTORAH)	RESOURCES
MS. K. MURPHY)	
MR. B. CAMPBELL)	
MS. J. SEABORN)	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
MS. B. HARVIE)	
MR. R. TUER, Q.C.)	ONTARIO FOREST INDUSTRY
MR. R. COSMAN)	ASSOCIATION and ONTARIO
MS. E. CRONK)	LUMBER MANUFACTURERS'
MR. P.R. CASSIDY)	ASSOCIATION
MR. H. TURKSTRA		ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD
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DR. T. QUINNEY)	OF ANGLERS & HUNTERS
MR. D. O'LEARY		
MR. D. HUNTER)	NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION
MS. N. KLEER)	and WINDIGO TRIBAL COUNCIL
MR. J.F. CASTRILLI)	
MS. M. SWENARCHUK)	FORESTS FOR TOMORROW
MR. R. LINDGREN)	
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MS. L. NICHOLLS)	LIMITED and SPRUCE FALLS
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MR. P.D. McCUTCHEON	GEORGE NIXON
MR. C. BRUNETTA	NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO TOURISM ASSOCIATION

I N D E X O F P R O C E E D I N G S

<u>Witness:</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>DAVID NEAVE,</u> <u>TERRY QUINNEY,</u> Sworn	60150
Direct Examination by Mr. O'Leary	60153

I N D E X O F E X H I B I T S

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
2059	Witness statement for Panel 4.	60150
2060	One page errata to Panel 4 witness statement.	60151
2061A	Interrogatory questions and responses thereto, consisting of 49 pages.	60152
2061B	Coalition's response to the Ministry of Natural Resources' interrogatory No. 8.	60153
2059B	Six-page supplement to Dr. Quinney's resume.	60180
2062	Overheads entitled Generalized Layout of Technical Sequence for Plan Development, consisting of six pages.	60194
2063	40-page document titled Sustainable Forests, A Canadian Commitment.	60227
2064	Document entitled Wildlife Habitat Conservation, The Key to Tomorrow's Forested Landscape, authored by David J. Neave.	60236
2065	Document entitled Looking Ahead, A Wildlife Strategy for Ontario prepared by the Ontario Wildlife Working Group for the Ministry of Natural Resources, dated May, 1991.	60252

1 ---Upon commencing at 10:30 a.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Good morning. Please be
3 seated.

4 Good morning, Mr. O'Leary.

5 MR. O'LEARY: Good morning, Madam Chair.
6 I thought perhaps we would start by having the
7 witnesses sworn.

8 DAVID NEAVE,
9 TERRY QUINNEY, Sworn.

10 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, on the far
11 left we have Mr. David Neave and on his left is Dr.
12 Terry Quinney, and I propose to perhaps deal with a few
13 housekeeping matters first by having various items
14 marked as exhibits. Perhaps we can start with the
15 witness panel for Panel 4.

16 MADAM CHAIR: The witness statement for
17 the Coalition's Panel 4 will become 2059.

18 MR. O'LEARY: Perhaps we can include in
19 that exhibit the update on the transcripts that have
20 been reviewed by these witnesses that appears at Tab 4
21 and I have copies for all parties.

22 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you, Mr.
23 O'Leary. We will simply insert these in Exhibit 2059.

24 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2059: Witness statement for Panel 4.

25 MR. O'LEARY: We also have a very short

1 errata, one page errata to the witness statement. I
2 would ask that that also be marked as an exhibit, Madam
3 Chair.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. One page errata
5 to Panel 4 witness statement will become Exhibit 2060.

6 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2060: One page errata to Panel 4
7 witness statement.

8 MR. O'LEARY: Perhaps the next item that
9 should be marked is the interrogatory responses of the
10 Coalition to the various parties that asked questions
11 in respect of the witness statement.

12 That's all contained -- the response are
13 all contained under a letter dated January 5, 1992 to
14 the attention of the Board, all but one interrogatory
15 response which I will file separately but perhaps
16 should be included under the same exhibit number.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Was that January the 5th,
18 1992?

19 MR. O'LEARY: That's correct.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Do you want all the
21 interrogatories and all the responses to become an
22 exhibit and this will become Exhibit 2061.

23 MADAM CHAIR: It looks like we have got a
24 document of 47 pages in length.

25 MR. O'LEARY: There is 49 pages in total.

1 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Then I am
2 missing two pages.

3 MR. O'LEARY: Would it be that you don't
4 have the questions from OFIA attached to it?

5 MADAM CHAIR: We have the OFIA questions
6 46 and 47. We will have Mr. Pascoe go through and find
7 out what we are missing.

8 MR. O'LEARY: In addition to those, we
9 have the response to the Ministry of Natural Resources'
10 question No. 8 which we indicated earlier would be
11 answered in the future and this is the response, and we
12 provided Mr. Freidin with a copy of that on Friday and
13 the other parties with a copy of that this morning.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Shall we make
15 this Exhibit 2061A.

16 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you.

17 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Mr. Martel has
18 suggested that we change Exhibit 2061, the 49-page
19 document, to be Exhibit 2061A and the response to the
20 Ministry of Natural Resources' interrogatory No. 8 will
21 be Exhibit 2061B.

22 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you.

23 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2061A: Interrogatory questions and
24 responses thereto, consisting of 49
25 pages.

1 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2061B: Coalition's response to the
2 Ministry of Natural Resources'
 interrogatory No. 8.

3 MR. O'LEARY: I believe that takes care
4 of all the preliminary matters at this time.

5 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. O'LEARY:

6 Q. Perhaps I could ask, Mr. Neave, if
7 you would be kind enough to turn to Exhibit 2059 which
8 is the witness statement and looking at the first
9 portion of that prior to Tab No. 1 in respect of all
10 those questions where there is a response that is
11 attributed to you, can you tell me whether or not those
12 responses were prepared by you or under your direction
13 and supervision?

14 MR. NEAVE: A. They were prepared by me
15 and with my staff.

16 Q. All right. We have now filed an
17 errata to the witness statement which is marked as
18 Exhibit 2060, all of which consists of typographical
19 and grammatical matters. Can you tell me, was this
20 document prepared by you or with your direction and
21 supervision?

22 A. Yes, it was also prepared under my
23 direction.

24 Q. Thank you. We have marked the
25 responses to the various interrogatories of the parties

1 as Exhibit 2061A and in respect of that those responses
2 which are attributable to you, can you tell me, were
3 they prepared by you under your direction and
4 supervision?

5 A. They were also prepared by myself
6 with my direction and supervision.

7 Q. Is this the evidence that you are
8 adopting for the purposes of this hearing?

9 A. Yes, it is.

10 Q. Mr. Neave, can you turn to Tab 2 --
11 sorry, Tab 1 of the witness statement which is Exhibit
12 2059 and that portion under Tab 2 which is your CV.

13 Turning first to page 2 under the heading
14 Education, I understand that you obtained a Bachelor of
15 Science in Forestry from University of New Brunswick in
16 1965?

17 A. That's correct.

18 Q. All right. You also received a
19 Master's of Science in wildlife from the university of
20 New Brunswick in 1967?

21 A. Right.

22 Q. Can you tell us a little more about
23 your studies at the University of New Brunswick?

24 A. The Bachelor of Science Degree in
25 forestry was a forestry degree with an option dealing

1 with wildlife, and the Master's program was a wildlife
2 program under the department of biology and the thesis
3 dealt with the effects of DDT spraying on wildlife and
4 specifically ruffed grouse population with a minor
5 program on the harper porpoise in the Bay of Fundy.

6 Q. All right, thank you. Now moving to
7 page 1 of your CV, at the top you indicate some of the
8 places where you have been employed over the years.

9 Why don't we start with the very first
10 one from 1967 to 1971. Can you tell us generally what
11 your duties and responsibilities were as the regional
12 wildlife biologist in Red Deer?

13 A. As a field biologist, I was
14 responsible for a region about the size -- about a
15 sixth of the province between Edmonton and Calgary and
16 Saskatchewan and the national parks, Banff and Jasper,
17 dealing with everything from population inventories,
18 habitat programs, making recommendations on trapping
19 and dealing extensively with public interest groups in
20 trying to retain wildlife populations.

21 Q. All right, thank you. You indicate
22 that between the years 1971 and 1974 you were the
23 senior wildlife management biologist and I understand
24 that was in Edmonton?

25 A. That's correct.

1 Q. Can you tell us a little more about
2 that, Mr. Neave?

3 A. My responsibility was primarily to
4 provide supervision to the field biologist, field
5 wildlife biologist in Alberta, to provide
6 recommendations through to the director of wildlife on,
7 again, hunting regulations, trapping regulations and
8 during that period emphasis was placed in Alberta on
9 habitat programs. A referral system was set up to look
10 at land use applications, many of which dealt with
11 forestry programs.

12 Q. All right. This is all with the
13 Government of Alberta Fish and Wildlife Division?

14 A. That's correct.

15 Q. Similarly, your position as Direct of
16 Wildlife between 1947 and 1980, can you us a little
17 more about your duties and responsibilities in that
18 position?

19 A. The Director of wildlife was
20 responsible, again, for all aspects of wildlife
21 management dealing with both populations and habitat
22 programs.

23 During that period, perhaps of interest
24 to this Board, there was a major initiative from the
25 government to create a habitat program. Some of those

1 programs dealt with -- were creative in developing
2 habitat through programs such as Bud for Wildlife.

3 Other programs, habitat programs dealt
4 with an effective referral system. By the time 1980
5 came, we had about 50 staff looking at about 20,000
6 applications a year of land use applications, a lot of
7 them dealing with forestry operations, oil and gas
8 operations and so forth.

9 There were also, of course, other aspects
10 of the job including communication, research,
11 hatcheries and personnel management and so forth.

12 Q. All right. Moving on now to your
13 position as Director of habitat programs for the
14 Government of Alberta, Fish and Wildlife Division
15 between the years 1980 and 1938, can you tell me about
16 your duties and responsibilities in that position?

17 A. During that period the wildlife
18 branch was split and also the fisheries branch and a
19 fish and wildlife habitat program was developed, it was
20 formed. All the habitat matters came unde my
21 direction.

22 A large part of my time during that
23 period dealt with integrated planning. The East Slope
24 Policy had been developed and land use plans,
25 integrated management plans with a major activitiy of

1 the government during that period.

2 My responsibility was providing the
3 wildlife information into that planning system, also
4 acting as an appeal mechanism for a number of the
5 wildlife issues during that period with industry.

6 Q. Mr. Neave, you made reference to the
7 East Slope Policy and I know that's identified
8 elsewhere in your resume, but perhaps you could at this
9 point indicate what that involved?

10 A. The East Slope Policy was a major
11 land use policy at the time in Canada. It was made by
12 the Government of Alberta.

13 The first attempt to define the variety
14 of resources on the east slopes, provide objectives to
15 those resources, how they were going to be managed,
16 provide a policy framework to ensure that the resources
17 were managed in an integrated manner and set a
18 commitment by the government to develop those land use
19 and integrated resource plans into the field to be
20 implemented through field staff activities and to
21 deliver those land use plans whether they be timber
22 management or the oil and gas activities or whatever.

23 Q. All right. Can you give us an
24 indication of the extent of your personal involvement
25 in that particular matter?

1 A. I was one of the authors of the East
2 Slope Policy, in drafting it. I was the wildlife
3 representative in the development of the East Slope
4 Policy implementation process and my staff were
5 responsible for developing the wildlife components of
6 all the wildlife plans and integrated resource plans.

7 Q. All right, thank you. Now moving on,
8 I understand that from 1984 to the present time you are
9 the Executive Director of Wildlife Habitat Canada; is
10 that correct?

11 A. That is correct.

12 Q. Can you tell us generally what your
13 duties and responsibilities are with Wildlife Habitat
14 Canada?

15 A. Well, again, very much like the
16 Director of wildlife. There is a fair amount of
17 administrative personnel matters, but dealing with
18 matters of interest to the Board, I have spent a large
19 portion of my time with the foundation in developing
20 habitat programs, both in the actual planning and in
21 the actual development with other partners across the
22 country and actually creating partnerships to deliver
23 those programs. About half my time is spent directly
24 with habitat matters.

25 I've also spent a fair portion of time

1 dealing with policies that influence habitat across
2 Canada, both the national level and provincial level
3 and both in agriculture and in forestry. Those are the
4 two major areas from a habitat point of view.

5 There was also some programs dealing with
6 research, communication and so forth, but that's the
7 main activities.

8 Q. All right. Mr. Neave, you indicate
9 in the witness statement early on that you are
10 qualified -- you believe you are qualified to give
11 expert opinion evidence in respect of three areas and
12 they are forest management, wildlife management and
13 integration of timber and wildlife management.

14 Turning now to page 5 and 6 of your
15 resume, I wonder if you could briefly identify those
16 projects or research projects or other areas of
17 interest which might assist the Board in understanding
18 your qualifications to give evidence in those three
19 areas?

20 A. Well, as I have indicated, I worked
21 with the Alberta government for 17 years in wildlife
22 programs with an emphasis on habitat and, of course,
23 subsequently eight years with Wildlife Habitat Canada
24 dealing exclusively on habitat programs.

25 The list identified on page 5 and 6 are

1 examples of the type of activities both in forestry and
2 wildlife and, of course, integration of the two.

3 To demonstrate my involvement,
4 specifically dealing with forestry under Item 1, the
5 integrating programs with agriculture and forestry
6 interests with Habitat Canada, we have developed about
7 150 programs and I've been involved in some form with
8 every one of those programs.

9 With the forestry programs, it would
10 probably be 20 or 30 projects in total and the key
11 element has been working with partners, trying to find
12 partners, government, private sector and industry in
13 developing creative ways of integrating forestry and
14 wildlife objectives into a program.

15 Q. Can you tell us generally, Mr. Neave,
16 what your personal involvement is in in respect to
17 these programs you just made mention to?

18 A. Every one of those programs I would
19 personally review in some form. I have staff,
20 obviously, with unlimited professional backgrounds.
21 Particularly in the case of forestry, I would be
22 examining those proposals, speaking to the proponents,
23 meeting with the other partners, developing a program,
24 a budget and then during the next few years attempting
25 to be in the field in each one of those projects to see

1 how successful they were.

2 Q. All right. Moving further down the
3 list, is there anything under Item 2 on page 5 of your
4 resume which would be of assistance to the Board in
5 understanding your qualifications in either forest
6 management, wildlife management or integration of
7 timber and wildlife management?

8 A. I have underlined a few. Obviously,
9 my involvement, my personal involvement with the
10 National Forest Sector Strategy in 1986 and the current
11 one that is being rewritten for publication this March.

12 In 1986, there were two environmental
13 representatives to the National Forest Sector Strategy
14 process in actually finalizing the strategy and I was
15 one of those two individuals.

16 Further down, the involvement of myself
17 personally in a very similar review to this in Alberta,
18 environmental conservation authorities review on
19 forestry operations. It was carried out -- I can't
20 remember the dates, but in the late 1970s.

21 I have given you some indication of my
22 involvement with the East Slope Policy and I was
23 personally involved in doing -- or helping to do a
24 review in herbicide and pesticide use in Alberta.
25 Again, part of that dealt with forestry.

1 The next point. I drafted the regional
2 proposal on the Bud for Wildlife Habitat Program in
3 Alberta and that was a levy imposed on sportsmen to
4 provide funds to help create habitat with the support
5 of industry and other interests and it has been very
6 successful over the last 20 years.

7 I also drafted with the help of
8 representatives from forestry and industry a proposal
9 to levy a charge on oil and gas activities, forestry
10 and so forth to provide compensation to trappers. At
11 the time the only levy that took place was with the oil
12 and gas industry.

13 I mentioned my personal involvement and
14 also the supervision involvement in land use referrals
15 and acting as the departmental representative on
16 conflicts. Some examples in point two.

17 Point 3. I have been involved in not
18 only the reviews of policies of other agencies, but I
19 was one of the authors in the preparation of the two
20 wildlife policies in Canada. One written seven or
21 eight years ago and one written and published just a
22 couple of years ago. Both of those policies deal with
23 habitat issues and forestry, wildlife integration.

24 In Item 4 which deals with
25 administration, I was involved in preparing and

1 promoting a standing committee on forestry and
2 environment meeting in the House of Commons to define
3 the need for wildlife and integration into forestry for
4 the FRDA agreements, the federal/provincial development
5 agreements.

6 Q. Thank you, Mr. Neave.

7 Madam Chair, we respectfully submit that
8 this witness is qualified to give evidence in those
9 areas that I previously mentioned, forest management,
10 wildlife management and the integration of wildlife and
11 timber management.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any objections
13 from the parties to qualifying Mr. Neave as giving
14 expert opinion evidence on forest management,
15 integration of wildlife/timber management and wildlife
16 management?

17 (No response)

18 MADAM CHAIR: No objections?

19 MR. FREIDIN: I may ask some questions
20 later, about no objection to the qualification.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. O'Leary.

22 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, I now propose
23 we move on to Dr. Terry Quinney.

24 We thought it would be helpful to both
25 the Board and parties to prepare a supplement of his

1 curriculum vitae that is simply indicated in a
2 lengthier format and, therefore, avoid some of the oral
3 dissertation. It appears we don't have a sufficient
4 number of copies at this point. They are being
5 prepared, but I just wanted to make that note now and
6 we will proceed with the qualifications of Dr. Quinney
7 using his curriculum vitae.

8 Q. I will start off Dr. Quinney by
9 asking to you turn to Exhibit 2059 and I want to ask
10 you some of the same questions that I asked Mr. Neave
11 in respect of adopting evidence.

12 Can you tell you me, in respect of those
13 questions where it is indicated that the answers are
14 attributable to you in Exhibit 2059, were these answers
15 prepared by you under your direction and supervision?

16 DR. QUINNEY: A. Yes.

17 Q. The errata to the witness statement
18 which has been marked as Exhibit 2060, was it similarly
19 prepared by you and under your direction and
20 supervision?

21 A. Yes, that's correct.

22 Q. Although we don't have it before us
23 and we will mark it as an exhibit, the supplement to
24 your CV which we hope to file as an exhibit at some
25 point this morning, was it also prepared by and under

1 your direction and supervision?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. All right. Turning now to the
4 responses to the various interrogatories marked as
5 Exhibit 2061A, were the responses where you are
6 indicated as the author prepared by you and under your
7 direction and supervision?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. And similarly, Exhibit 2041B which is
10 the answer to the MNR's No. question No. 8, was that
11 prepared by you and under your direction and
12 supervision?

13 A. Yes, it was.

14 Q. Thank you. Do you also adopt -- in
15 your witness statement you indicate that you have
16 reviewed certain terms and conditions of the Coalition
17 as set out in question 9 of the witness statement at
18 page 7?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And when you make reference to those
21 terms and conditions, does that also include the
22 rationale which is contained opposite each of those
23 terms and conditions?

24 A. Yes, it does.

25 Q. Do you adopt all of the material that

1 I just highlighted as your evidence in this hearing?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Dr. Quinney, could you turn, please,
4 to your curriculum vitae under Tab 1 of the witness
5 statement and could you perhaps turn to page 2, first
6 of all, under the heading Education.

7 Could we start with the Bachelor of Arts
8 Degree that you obtained from the Faculty of Arts and
9 Science at the University of Toronto in 1975.

10 Can you tell us a little more about that,
11 particularly whether or not there were any science
12 courses involved?

13 A. I think for the Board's benefit, I
14 did take science courses in that general arts degree
15 that included both biology and ecology courses.

16 Q. All right. Moving on then to your
17 Bachelor of Science Degree from Acadia which you
18 obtained in 1977, I understand it was an Honour's
19 Bachelor of Science?

20 A. Yes, it was.

21 Q. Can you give us an idea of the area
22 of concentration of your studies?

23 A. Yes. The specialty areas were animal
24 ecology and wildlife biology.

25 Q. All right. Was there a thesis that

1 was prepared in respect of that degree?

2 A. Yes, there was. That thesis was
3 conducted on population dynamics of a fresh water
4 invertebrate and the results of that research were
5 published in 1979 in the Canadian Journal of Zoology.

6 Q. Thank you. Are these thesis which we
7 were going to be referring to all set out at page 4 of
8 your curriculum vitae under the heading Thesis Written?

9 A. Yes, that's correct.

10 Q. That would the one referred to that
11 was prepared in 1977?

12 A. Dated 1977, yes.

13 Q. Thank you. Then I understand you
14 obtained a Master's of Science from the Department of
15 Biology at Acadia in animal ecology and wildlife
16 biology in 1979?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And can you tell us little more about
19 the thesis that you prepared in support of that degree?

20 A. Yes. That thesis research was
21 conducted on great blue heron populations across Nova
22 Scotia, the results of which were published in several
23 scientific journals and with management implications.

24 Q. All right. Can you tell us what the
25 nature of your courses were in respect of the Master of

1 Science Degree?

2 A. Yes. When the Board has an
3 opportunity to review my supplement, I have described
4 in that supplement some of the courses that were
5 associated with that work. They included advanced
6 courses in things like animal behaviour, population and
7 biology, mammalogy and ornithology.

8 Q. Thank you. Now, I understand that
9 you obtained your Ph.D from the Department of Zoology
10 at Western in 1983 in animal ecology, population
11 biology and evolutionary biology; is that correct?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. I understand that in this hearing you
14 are looking to be qualified in the areas of wildlife
15 management, resource management planning and natural
16 resource research.

17 My question is, how that degree and your
18 other academic qualifications are relevant for the
19 purpose of the Board understanding your qualifications
20 to give evidence in those three areas?

21 A. Yes. Each of my academic degrees has
22 relevance with reference to the areas of wildlife
23 management, resource management planning and natural
24 resource research both through the courses that I took
25 during those programs, the research and programs that I

1 have conducted and, as I will describe a little later,
2 through the work experiences associated with those.
3 They dealt with in some form each of those three areas.

4 Q. All right, thank you. Could I ask
5 you to turn to page 1 of your CV, Dr. Quinney.
6 Starting at the bottom of the heading -- third from the
7 bottom of the heading Experience, I understand that in
8 1979 you were employed as the project biologist at Long
9 Point Bird Observatory?

10 A. Yes, that's right.

11 Q. Can you tell us how your employment
12 there relates to the three areas you are looking to be
13 qualified to give opinion evidence in this hearing,
14 again wildlife management, resource management planning
15 and natural resource research?

16 A. My work at Long Point Bird
17 Observatory has relevance particularly with wildlife
18 management and resource management planning.

19 I headed a project known as the Ontario
20 Heronry Inventory at the Long Point Bird Observatory
21 which was financially supported by the Canadian
22 Wildlife Service.

23 The overall goals or objectives of that
24 project included designing techniques to census and
25 monitor great blue heron populations throughout Ontario

1 with the aim eventually of determining the status for
2 health of Ontario's heron populations.

3 As a result of that work on that project,
4 sections of the Ministry of Natural Resources'
5 management guidelines for the protection of heronries
6 in Ontario, which was authored by Irene Bowman and
7 Joanne Siderius, sections of those management
8 guidelines were based on both my work at the Long Point
9 Bird Observatory and earlier work in Nova Scotia.

10 Q. Dr. Quinney, turning now to the next
11 area you indicate you were employed as a research
12 fellow with Department of Biology at Carleton
13 University between 1983 and 1986.

14 I wonder if you can similarly tell us the
15 relevance of that position in terms of your
16 qualifications to give evidence in the areas I
17 mentioned?

18 A. Yes. My time at Carleton is
19 particularly relevant with reference to the areas of
20 wildlife management and natural resource research.
21 During that stay at Carleton I continued to publish
22 scientific papers in the field of wildlife biology and
23 I also taught an undergraduate course in ecology.

24 Q. Moving on to your position with the
25 Department of Zoology at the University of Guelph

1 between 1986 and 1987, can I ask you the same question
2 with respect to that position?

3 A. Yes. Again, my two years at the
4 University of Guelph I continued research in the area
5 of wildlife biology that had management implications.
6 I taught several courses including field courses that
7 emphasized experimental design and analysis, animal
8 ecology, ornithology.

9 Q. All right. Moving on to your
10 position of assistant professor with the Department of
11 Zoology at the University of Guelph between 1987 and
12 1988, can I again ask you the same question?

13 A. Yes. In my previous answer, I'm
14 sorry, I was referring to both my time as a lecturer
15 there and as assistant professor.

16 Q. Okay.

17 A. I would perhaps add that during that
18 time my research was financially supported by
19 management agencies such as the Canadian Wildlife
20 Service.

21 Q. Okay. I understand you are presently
22 employed as the Provincial Coordinator, Fish and
23 Wildlife Services, with the Ontario Federation of
24 Anglers and Hunters and you are the head of the fish
25 and wildlife department and that employment commenced in

1 1988 and continues to this time.

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Can you tell us what matters of
4 relevance you have been involved in in that position
5 which would assist the Board in understanding your
6 qualifications to give evidence in relation to wildlife
7 management, resource management planning and natural
8 resource research?

9 A. Yes. I believe of particular
10 relevance to the Board will be the areas of natural
11 resource policy and planning and natural resource
12 management and natural resource research that I am
13 directly involved in with my present position.

14 Essentially the department that I head at
15 the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters has a
16 twofold mandate. Firstly, the protection, enhancement
17 and rehabilitation of fish and wildlife habitats and,
18 secondly, the promotion of sustainable recreational
19 activities associated of course with those habitats.

20 My responsibilities fall under five major
21 categories. I have listed actually three of them
22 already. The additional two would concern
23 administration supervision and also a public education,
24 a natural resource public education component.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Dr. Quinney, Mr. Martel and

1 I are wondering if you knew you were going to be
2 participating in this hearing when you took on the job
3 in 1988?

4 DR. QUINNEY: No, Madam Chair, I did not.

5 MADAM CHAIR: We won't ask you if you
6 would have accepted the position anyway.

7 MR. MARTEL: We will discuss it later,
8 though.

9 DR. QUINNEY: When the Board has a chance
10 to review my supplement, for the Board's assistance I
11 have broken that supplement into various categories
12 that include, for example, my experience in the areas
13 of resource policy planning, resource management and
14 wildlife management and I might just give a couple of
15 quick examples of either recent or current involvement
16 in those areas.

17 An example under the category of natural
18 resource policy and planning would be my membership on
19 the Provincial Purple Loosestrife Management Steering
20 Committee. The Ministry of Natural Resources some time
21 ago struck a multi-member committee with the long-term
22 aim of formulating a management policy for the control
23 of purple loosestrife in this province.

24 A subcommittee resulted from that
25 multi-member committee known as the steering committee

1 and I am a member of that steering committee as is MNR,
2 Ducks Unlimited and the Federation of Ontario
3 Naturalists. We were charged with drafting a
4 management strategy for purple loosestrife in the
5 province and that draft strategy is currently working
6 its way through the MNR hierarchy.

7 Under the heading of resource management
8 programs that I'm actively involved in, the Ontario
9 Federation of Anglers and Hunters has a partnership
10 with Wildlife Habitat Canada in the enhancement of
11 habitats in agricultural settings. I play an active
12 role and have played an active role in designing
13 on-ground prescriptions to improve habitat conditions
14 in those settings.

15 Under the category of natural resource
16 research, I currently sit and have for the past two
17 years on the Provincial Ontario Renewable Resources
18 Research Grant Program. This is a funding program of
19 the Ministry of Natural Resources that provides
20 research funds for Ontario academics in the areas of
21 resource management, wildlife management, wildlife
22 biology, forestry, fisheries biology and I sit as a
23 referee on that committee.

24 Additional examples can be found in my
25 supplement.

1 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Thank you, Dr. Quinney.

2 Turning now to the page 2 again of your CV under
3 Referred Publications, can I ask you to idea those
4 referred publications -- refereed publications, I
5 apologize, which would be of relevance to the Board in
6 understanding your qualifications to give evidence in
7 three areas I mentioned earlier?

8 A. I would emphasize to the Board that
9 my refereed scientific publications have provided me
10 with a very thorough and comprehensive background with
11 reference to the fields of, for example, wildlife
12 biology, wildlife management, ecology.

13 Q. All right. Are there any refereed
14 publications you wish to refer to specifically or if
15 not I could ask you turn then to the next page where
16 there are a number of technical reports identified and
17 ask you the same question in respect of those.

18 A. The technical reports, I think they
19 are all of benefit in terms of my qualifications.

20 All of those technical reports of course
21 are, for example, either planning or management
22 oriented and I would point out that the research upon
23 which those technical reports were based again was
24 funded by management agencies like the Canadian
25 Wildlife Service and, in fact, the Ministry of Natural

1 Resources.

2 Q. Thank you. Moving on down the page
3 to the heading Papers Presented at conferences, are any
4 of those relevant in terms of our understanding of your
5 qualifications to give expert evidence in this hearing?

6 A. Well, the first three certainly and I
7 would also add the fifth to that; in other words, the
8 presentation that I made to a wetlands conference here
9 in Toronto a couple of years ago.

10 All four of those presentations are
11 directly applicable to the areas of resource planning,
12 wildlife management, et cetera.

13 Q. Can you tell me, Dr. Quinney, whether
14 any of those four papers you presented are relevant
15 from a perspective of resource management planning?

16 A. Oh, yes.

17 Q. Can you tell us a little more about
18 that?

19 A. Yes. I would particularly point out
20 the first presentation and the third presentation.

21 Q. Moving on then to the next page,
22 being page 4 of your CV, I note that you are the
23 recipient of a number of awards, grants and
24 scholarships.

25 Perhaps you could review all of those

1 listed on that page and in the following page 5 in
2 terms of research grants received and point out those
3 of relevance again to our determination of your
4 qualifications in the three areas I mentioned earlier?

5 A. With relevance to those three areas,
6 I will mention to the Board the insert that is the
7 Natural Sciences Engineering Research Council Annual
8 Operating Grant, the Canadian National Sportsmen Fund
9 Post Doctoral Fellowships, as well as on the research
10 grants from Environment Canada, that is the Canadian
11 Wildlife Service, and earlier on from the Ontario
12 Ministry of Natural Resources.

13 Q. All right, thank you. Now, in
14 anticipation that we will shortly have a copy of your
15 supplement, is there any portion of that document which
16 you would like to highlight at this time and which you
17 can identify for future reference in terms of page
18 number and paragraph that would again assist the Board
19 in understanding your qualifications to give evidence
20 at this hearing?

21 A. Yes. I would direct the Board's
22 attention particularly to the bottom of page 3 through
23 5 and that my present position along with the staff
24 that I supervise on a daily basis are, for example,
25 providing technical advice on natural resource policy

1 planning, management and research issues to a wide
2 variety of people.

3 For example, of course, directly to the
4 executive of our board of directors, our board of
5 directors, but also the public, members of our
6 organization, colleges, universities.

7 Q. Can I ask you, Dr. Quinney, whether
8 or not your academic qualifications were of any
9 relevance to the Ontario Federation of Anglers and
10 Hunters from the perspective of your anticipated
11 involvement in natural resource policy and planning
12 matters?

13 A. I'm sure that's part of the criteria
14 they used to select me.

15 Q. Is there anything else you would like
16 to identify in the supplement which would assist the
17 Board again in understanding your qualifications to
18 give expert evidence?

19 A. I think I've attempted to highlight
20 the most salient points.

21 MR. O'LEARY: It has arrived.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Do you want to give an
23 exhibit number to be inserted into the witness
24 statement, Mr. O'Leary?

25 MR. O'LEARY: That would be appropriate,

1 I think.

2 MADAM CHAIR: All right. We are going to
3 give the supplement of six pages to Dr. Quinney's
4 resume and we will make this Exhibit 2059B. So we will
5 make a change to the witness statement, it will become
6 2059A.

7 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

8 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2059B: Six-page supplement to Dr.
9 Quinney's resume.

10 MR. O'LEARY: I again respectfully submit
11 that Dr. Quinney is qualified to give evidence on the
12 three areas I identified earlier, expert evidence.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any objections to
14 Dr. Quinney being qualified to give expert evidence in
15 the areas of wildlife management, resource management
16 planning and natural resource research?

17 MR. FREIDIN: Yes, Madam Chair, there is.

18 MADAM CHAIR: What is your objection, Mr.
19 Freidin?

20 MR. FREIDIN: Madam Chair, I would submit
21 that Dr. Quinney, based on the evidence that he has
22 just given, is not qualified to give expert opinion
23 evidence in relation to the subject matter of resource
24 management planning.

25 That term, it is understood by me and I

1 believe it has been understood through this hearing, is
2 the preparation of on-the-ground resource management
3 plans, be they functional plans; i.e., in relation to
4 one resource, whether they be for the setting of
5 objectives for a number of resources or for the
6 integration of the planning of various resources on the
7 ground.

8 He has referred in his evidence to being
9 involved in a committee dealing with purple loosestrife
10 as in some way supporting his qualifications in the
11 area of natural resource policy and planning, and I am
12 talking about resource management planning, and he has
13 also referred to having presented a couple of papers at
14 some conferences neither of which were refereed
15 publications, none of them -- we don't have the details
16 of them in any event, but I would stress the fact that
17 they were presented at conferences in 1990 and 1991.

18 I think if we review his curriculum vitae
19 and the focus of it I would respectfully submit that he
20 does have the expertise to talk about resource
21 management planning.

22 I would submit the fact that he is --
23 some people within his department for whom he may have
24 some supervisory responsibilities may be involved in
25 advising members of his organization regarding issues

1 that may arise in their minds from resource management
2 plans does not make him an expert to provide opinion
3 evidence in this regard.

4 MR. LINDGREN: Madam Chair, perhaps I
5 should rise at this point and indicate that perhaps for
6 the first time in this hearing I agree with Mr.
7 Freidin. I support his objection.

8 It may well be that some of the research
9 on blue herond anf tree swallows conducted by Dr.
10 Quinney might have been of assistance to resource
11 management planners. That in and of itself does not
12 make Dr. Quinney a resource management planner, nor
13 does it make him an expert qualified to give opinion
14 evidence in that subject matter.

15 The long and short of it is, Madam Chair,
16 we concur with Mr. Freidin's view on this matter.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Do you wish to respond to
18 these objections, Mr. O'Leary?

19 MR. O'LEARY: Yes, Madam Chair. Two
20 points and then I thought it might be appropriate to
21 see if Dr. Quinney had a response as well in terms of
22 explaining further, if there is anything further, in
23 respect of his qualifications in respect of resource
24 management planning.

25 The first is, he certainly clearly

1 accepted as an expert at the Ontario Federation of
2 Anglers and Hunters and the fact that he has been asked
3 to and given presentations over the last three years or
4 two and a half years indicates that others in the
5 province want to hear what he has to say on the
6 subject as well. The fact that these presentations
7 have taken place over the last two years does not
8 disentitle him to the qualification of expert.

9 A doctoral thesis takes two years and at
10 that point you are considered an expert in a particular
11 area. I don't understand why that would have any
12 relevance.

13 The final point I would like to make is
14 that Dr. Quinney will give evidence, he will be subject
15 to cross-examination by the various parties. If they
16 want to challenge him in terms of his qualifications
17 and knowledge on the subject they can, and it is at
18 that point and I respectfully submit only at that point
19 that this Board can determine whether or not he truly
20 has that expertise and at that point you would
21 determine what weight should be given to his evidence.

22 But if my friend is suggesting that Dr.
23 Quinney should not be entitled to give opinion evidence
24 at this point, I submit that that would be, first of
25 all, disadvantageous to the Federation, to the

1 Coalition, and, secondly, to the Board in understanding
2 and comprehending exactly what is the Coalition's
3 position and it is an important element of the
4 Coalition's position to hear Dr. Quinney's opinion
5 evidence in respect of resource management planning.

6 Those are my submissions.

7 My only other request, Madam Chair, would
8 be to see if Dr. Quinney had anything he could say that
9 would be of assistance to us on that point.

10 MR. FREIDIN: I might just clarify one
11 more point. Technically, Madam Chair, usually when a
12 Board or a court finds that someone is not an expert in
13 something, the downside of that means they can't give
14 opinion evidence on that.

15 I am not going to be submitting to the
16 Board that Mr. Quinney not be allowed to give the
17 Federation's opinion. My objection is and I want it
18 understood at the outset - and I will be seeking a
19 ruling at the outset - that you will be listening to
20 the opinion of an employee of the Federation. You will
21 not be listening to the opinion of an expert in
22 resource management planning in the Federation.

23 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, from a legal
24 perspective, and I would ask for the opportunity to
25 reply because Mr. Freidin is bringing up a new point,

1 and I refer you to Rule 31 of this Board's Rules of
2 Practice and Procedure and they deal specifically with
3 an expert witness.

4 It states in 31 that:

5 "A witness having technical or special
6 knowledge retained by a party..." so we
7 were referring to Dr. Quinney,

8 "...to give evidence shall provide a
9 written curriculum vitae of his
10 qualifications and experience."

11 That rule has been met.

12 Subparagraph (2):

13 "Any party may challenge the
14 qualification of a witness having
15 technical or special knowledge..." and
16 the parties are doing that and they are so entitled to
17 do that and they may cross-examine him on that point.

18 But subparagraph (3) is important and it
19 states:

20 "The Board in its discretion will
21 determine the weight to be given each
22 witness' testimony..."

23 In other words, you have to hear it first
24 before you can determine the weight to be given,

25 "...and the witness' qualifications and

1 experience will be a factor in
2 determining the weight to be given such
3 testimony."

4 I am submitting that it is inappropriate
5 to make such a determination or ruling as Mr. Freidin
6 has requested at this time prior to hearing the
7 evidence of Dr. Quinney.

8 It is at that stage after you have heard
9 the cross-examination of all the parties and Dr.
10 Quinney has responded, and if my friends want to ask
11 questions about qualifications as they did with Dr.
12 Carr last week, they will do that.

13 At that stage I respectfully submit the
14 Board would be in a better position to determine
15 whether or not Dr. Quinney is truly qualified to give
16 expert evidence in this one area.

17 One last point is that he is giving
18 evidence not only on behalf of the Coalition, but as an
19 expert in his own right and that is important to be
20 understood as well.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Any else, Mr. Freidin?

22 MR. FREIDIN: No, Madam Chair.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Freidin, what is at the
24 root of your objection?

25 MR. FREIDIN: The root of my objection is

1 that expert evidence, opinion evidence should only be
2 given by someone who is qualified as being an expert.

3 You can't just get up -- I couldn't get
4 up and there and give expert evidence on wildlife and
5 resource management planning, although I think perhaps
6 as a result of my experience in this hearing I have
7 come to know a fair bit about those subject matters. I
8 think it would improper for someone to get up there and
9 say: Mr. Freidin should be allowed to give his expert
10 opinion evidence on that matter.

11 I'm saying that as a matter of practise
12 of this Board, not only in this hearing, on this panel,
13 but generally one should on some cases take the issue
14 of qualifying witnesses as experts seriously.

15 With respect I don't think that this
16 witness has anywhere near the kind of experience,
17 either academic or work related, that will allow him or
18 should allow this Board to qualify him as an expert in
19 resource management planning. That's No. 1.

20 I agree with my friend that the Board can
21 and will I'm sure at the end of the day give the
22 appropriate weight to the evidence of certain
23 witnesses. Normally we have just left it to deal with
24 during the cross-examination.

25 Again, I think in this particular case I

1 don't see that there is anywhere near the amount of
2 information or evidence that says this person should be
3 qualified to give opinion evidence on this subject
4 matter it is because of that that I am raising it at
5 outset as opposed to just dealing with it through
6 cross-examination.

7 MR. O'LEARY: I hate to prolong matters,
8 Madam Chair, but my friend keeps referring to the
9 practise of this Board and I just read to you the rules
10 of practise of this Board, but I would simply invite
11 you, if you felt it appropriate, to ask if Dr. Quinney
12 has any comments that he would like to make in that
13 respect.

14 MADAM CHAIR: The Board is interested,
15 Dr. Quinney, on page 4 of your supplement CV, Exhibit
16 2059B, you have a list of activities that you have been
17 involved with and can any of these activities be
18 construed with respect to having resource management
19 planning relevancy?

20 DR. QUINNEY: Absolutely. We could start
21 at the bottom of the list, if you like. Towards the
22 bottom of the list as an example you will see --

23 MADAM CHAIR: On page 4 or 5?

24 DR. QUINNEY: 5. You will see an example
25 of a provincial wetlands policy and legislation.

1 Clearly, the planning of wetlands policy and management
2 is a natural resource policy and planning issue.

3 The Ministry of Natural Resources, as an
4 example, commonly solicits policy input on issues such
5 as this from organizations like the Ontario Federation
6 of Anglers and Hunters. I personally draft these types
7 of policy and planning documents on behalf of my
8 organization which are then, as I said, having been
9 solicited by the Ministry of Natural Resources are then
10 received by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

11 So what I am saying is that in that list
12 in No. 2 there are several, several examples of my
13 direct drafting of planning and policy documents.

14 ---Discussion off the record

15 MR. MARTEL: Maybe someone can help me.
16 Which university offers a degree in resource management
17 planning? Someone help me.

18 MR. FREIDIN: The University of Waterloo
19 has a course on resource management.

20 MR. MARTEL: I know want to know who
21 offers a degree that makes you a resource management
22 planner.

23 MR. FREIDIN: They probably don't have a
24 specific --

25 MR. O'LEARY: Dr. Quinney has a response.

1 MR. MARTEL: Take your turn. I am
2 prepared to listen to you.

3 DR. QUINNEY: I believe in the
4 Agricultural College of the University of Guelph such a
5 program is offered, but it's under the agricultural
6 college as opposed to, for example, the Faculty of
7 Science.

8 MR. LINDGREN: Mr. Martel, I understand
9 that Trent University has an environmental and resource
10 study program in which you can get a degree in
11 "resource management" or "resource management
12 planning", but I think it is matter that you clearly
13 picked up in the course of work experience as opposed
14 to academic training.

15 MR. MARTEL: That's exactly what I'm
16 trying to get to because where do you draw the line
17 though, Mr. Lindgren, as to saying this person is or
18 that person isn't when you look at the background and
19 the work they have done?

20 How do you determine -- how do you make
21 that final decision of yes, this guy is and this guy
22 isn't?

23 MR. LINDGREN: I am not here to dictate
24 to you how the Board should --

25 MR. MARTEL: No, I am just asking you.

1 You are one of the people who has objected to this and
2 I would like it to be more specific because based on
3 the fact that are very few degree graduating
4 institutions along this line, other people accumulate
5 it through work experience, I want to know how one --
6 where the dividing line is that on one side you are an
7 apprenticeship and the other side you are an expert.

8 MR. LINDGREN: Mr. Martel, with respect,
9 I think the issue is quite clear.

10 Our position is that Dr. Quinney lacks
11 both the academic training and the practical experience
12 that would entitle him to offer expert opinion evidence
13 on the subject matter of resource management planning.
14 We all have opinions on those issues. I have written
15 extensively on those issues but that does not make me
16 an expert.

17 I think if you look at his CV there is
18 clear lack of any direct resource management
19 responsibility. He has never drafted a resource
20 management plan, never drafted a timber management.
21 That is clear, that's on the record. I say to you with
22 the greatest of respect Dr. Quinney does not have the
23 necessary qualifications that would give him the
24 special or particular knowledge to offer opinion
25 evidence with respect to resource management planning.

1 ---Discussion off the record

2 MADAM CHAIR: The Board is going to
3 overrule the objections of Mr. Freidin and Mr.
4 Lindgren. We believe that Dr. Quinney has had
5 experience in resource management planning, certainly
6 from sitting on various committees and working groups
7 with respect to planning resources.

8 We understand he has not done a timber
9 management plan, he has not been done a wildlife
10 management plan. That, in our view, doesn't disqualify
11 him from giving evidence in this area.

12 Go ahead, Mr. O'Leary.

13 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

14 Q. Mr. Neave, would you kindly turn to
15 page -- I apologize.

16 Madam Chair, through Board counsel about
17 a week ago a request was made that at some point we
18 attempt to put together some sort of overhead
19 presentation or other presentation to explain how the
20 Coalition's planning process would work.

21 I know that this is going to be coming up
22 in Panel 9 as well, but we thought it would be helpful
23 since we have Dr. Quinney with us here today and also
24 will be here again in Panel 9, if we could perhaps give
25 a general overview of the Coalition's proposals and

1 this would help tie together the evidence of this Board
2 and the Board -- sorry, this panel and the previous
3 several panels and we thought it would be of assistance
4 to all the parties and to yourself. With leave I would
5 ask Dr. Quinney to proceed with his short presentation.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Any objections from the
7 parties?

8 MR. FREIDIN: No, I was hoping something
9 like that would happen. I didn't know.

10 DR. QUINNEY: Yes, I would like to do
11 that and begin by offering a hand-out to the Board.

12 MR. O'LEARY: This is a copy of the
13 overhead projection that Dr. Quinney will be referring
14 to during the course of his presentation.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. O'Leary.

16 MR. O'LEARY: Shall we mark those as an
17 exhibit, Madam Chair?

18 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, we will. We will give
19 Exhibit No. 2062 to the overheads entitled Generalized
20 Layout of Technical Sequence for Plan Development
21 consisting of six pages.

22 Are we to understand, Dr. Quinney, that
23 this is in some way a precis of the Coalition's
24 proposed planning process--

25 DR. QUINNEY: Yes.

1 MADAM CHAIR: --with respect to the
2 integration of wildlife and timber management.

3 DR. QUINNEY: Yes.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

5 MR. MARTEL: And No. 9. It comes
6 directly from your procedure in No. 9?

7 DR. QUINNEY: Yes, that's right.

8 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2062: Overheads entitled Generalized
9 Layout of Technical Sequence for
10 Plan Development, consisting of
six pages.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. O'Leary.

12 MR. O'LEARY: I was just going to refer
13 to --

14 MR. FREIDIN: Can I just make one
15 comment. I take it there will be no objection to
16 cross-examination in Panel No. 9 on this subject
17 matter? I am thinking in particular of the parties who
18 are not here and were not expecting this.

19 MR. O'LEARY: That's a fair comment.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Mr. Freidin, that will
21 be allowed.

22 MR. O'LEARY: Subject to being advised,
23 we don't have overheads, Dr. Quinney, so perhaps you
24 can proceed.

25 DR. QUINNEY: Yes. Madam Chair, what I

1 would like to do is give the Board a brief overview of
2 the comprehensive planning process that the Coalition
3 is proposing and these illustrations and I will also
4 point out which areas each of our panels will be
5 dealing with.

6 Before I direct your attention to the
7 first illustration, I would just mention this, that
8 clearly the forest structure provides multiple
9 benefits. That structure is the pattern we see in
10 space and over time. That structure is consisting of
11 species mix of stands; in other words, species
12 competition, the ages of the trees, density, things
13 like canopy form. That's what the structure is and
14 that structure is providing multiple benefits.

15 The aim, then, of the Coalition's
16 planning process is going to be to control forest
17 structure to produce the multiple benefits that are
18 desired.

19 MR. O'LEARY: Dr. Quinney, can you tell
20 us, how would you control that structure?

21 DR. QUINNEY: A. That structure is
22 controlled directly through the timber management
23 activities such as harvest, regeneration, tending and
24 renewal.

25 Q. All right, thank you.

1 A. If I could draw the Board's attention
2 then to the first figure, first illustration which is
3 titled Generalized Layout of Technical Sequence for
4 Plan Development. I would ask you to look at the blue
5 box on the left-hand side, the blue box on the
6 left-hand side is titled basic public priorities.

7 What the Coalition is proposing is that
8 the local citizens' committee in conjunction with the
9 planning team is going to identify the basic public
10 priorities for a given forest management unit. These
11 basic public priorities then are the basic goal
12 statement, the base goal statements around which
13 priorities are established.

14 Let me give you some examples. Clearly
15 wood supply is going to be a priority, the supply of
16 wildlife habitat is going to be a priority, tourism
17 opportunities will be a priority and we also believe
18 there are going to be certain givens along with those
19 basic priorities such as sustained biodiversity in the
20 forest, sustained sensitive sites.

21 Again, what I'm attempting to do here is
22 just a short illustration of what the overall
23 comprehensive planning process entails.

24 So that blue box, identification of basic
25 public priorities by the local citizens' committee, you

1 have public input there through the local citizens'
2 committee in conjunction with the planning team.

3 From those basic priorities, I gave an
4 example of supply wood as a priority. From those basic
5 priorities the planning team is going to develop a
6 number of options. As an example option A would have
7 an emphasis on supplying wood, option B could have an
8 emphasis on wildlife habitat, and option C could have
9 an emphasis on remote tourism opportunities.

10 Now, you will see an arrow going from the
11 basic public priorities down to the selection of timber
12 management activities. That's in the pink box. In
13 other words, each option, for example, the option
14 emphasizing wood supply, each option has associated
15 with it a set of timber management activities and
16 actually other activities that can in fact influence
17 certain natural forces such as fire management, such as
18 insect pest management.

19 So what will happen then is that the
20 planning team is going to set -- sorry, is going to
21 choose a set of timber management activities in time
22 and over space in order to deliver a particular option.

23 Let's just give a couple of examples
24 here. Let's say that option A is emphasizing wood
25 supply and then I would draw your attention to the

1 middle boxes with an option above each, A, B and C and
2 inside the box labelled alternate forest structure/
3 environment because each option -- for example, option
4 A, the wood supply emphasis option, each option has a
5 forecasted forest structure. That's what's shown under
6 option A, B and C in those boxes. Each of those
7 alternate forest structure, of course, are the forest
8 environment. So these alternative forest structures
9 are going to produce benefits.

10 In the case of option A, clearly a
11 benefit was emphasizing wood supply. So wood supply is
12 one of the benefits, but there will be other benefits
13 even though the option was emphasized wood supply.
14 Other benefits would include, for example, wildlife
15 habitat, tourism opportunities.

16 So the next set of boxes to the immediate
17 right represent the benefits, okay, the benefits
18 associated with each alternative forest structure and
19 those are called the forest production possibilities.

20 If we could flip to the next
21 illustration, what I would like to do -- that is, the
22 illustration labelled planning process structure for
23 achieving integration of management for timber and
24 other values. What I would simply like to do here is
25 illustrate in greater detail what I have just been

1 explaining to you. In particular we will now look at
2 in pink the box labelled feasible future alternative
3 forest structures and the one to its immediate right,
4 resource production possibilities.

5 Now, the pink box labelled feasible
6 forest -- sorry, future alternative forest structures,
7 that box is showing that many feasible future or
8 alternative forest structures are possible depending on
9 the priorities we set, depending on our priorities.
10 For example, I mentioned option A results in
11 emphasizing wood supply. Well, option A is going to
12 result in a different forest structure and benefits
13 than would option B, et cetera, et cetera.

14 The adjacent box; that is, the box to the
15 right labelled resource production possibilities,
16 benefits and costs, that box illustrates again the
17 resource production possibilities; in other words, the
18 benefits and costs associated with each of the options.

19 Now, if I could briefly direct your
20 attention to the third illustration entitled detailed
21 layout of forest structure analysis for each time step
22 of the planning horizon, what we are doing here is
23 looking even more closely at what I was describing in
24 the previous illustration. We are looking more closely
25 at what I have been describing for a particular option,

1 option A.

2 You will note in that illustration down
3 at the bottom there are some yellow boxes entitled
4 analytical support tools. You will see a suite of
5 analytical support tools that are associated with each
6 of the steps and different Coalition panels will be
7 speaking to these analytical support tools.

8 For example, habitat supply analysis will
9 be Panel 7; cumulative effects, Panel 5; economic
10 impact analysis, Panel 8; valuation methods will also
11 occur in Panel 8.

12 My point here is that in providing an
13 overview I am trying to describe when detailed
14 explanations of each of those will occur.

15 If I could just then stay on three for
16 just a moment. Over on the far right-hand side there
17 is a blue box with the symbols PC1, we are referring to
18 public consultation here, and we are identifying here a
19 key point where formal public consultation is going to
20 occur because following through the public is going to
21 be asked to choose a preferred alternative; that is, to
22 choose from one of the several options that were
23 generated by the planning team. For illustrative
24 purposes, in front of you we have had option A, B and
25 C. Several options were generated by the planning

1 team.

2 MR. MARTEL: Just a moment. At what
3 point do you involve the public because it seems to me
4 that you allow the planning team, I suppose that's
5 composed of industry and MNR depending on the type of
6 management unit, but it seems to me having read it over
7 carefully that the public doesn't get in very early in
8 your process or I misunderstood because it seems to me
9 that you only start to bring the public in now after
10 much of the groundwork has been done.

11 I don't know if that's a wrong
12 assumption, Dr. Quinney, but you moved right to one of
13 the questions I think we raised and it seems to me that
14 much of this work has gone on before the public becomes
15 involved. You give them an option. They can choose
16 the options based on the material that's been prepared.
17 Is that a wrong assumption on my part?

18 DR. QUINNEY: What I have described so
19 far are technical procedures. You are correct in that.
20 The general public is not involved in those technical
21 calculations, but of course very early on, as I stated,
22 the local citizens' committee in conjunction with the
23 planning team is providing guidance with some basic
24 public priorities that are out there.

25 Once those initial technical calculations

1 are made, then the public will be afforded the
2 opportunity to choose from what is feasible. In terms
3 of all of the benefits that are out there, what is
4 technically feasible to be obtained they will be asked
5 in fact to determine, to choose.

6 MR. O'LEARY: Dr. Quinney, I wonder if I
7 could ask you a question arising out of Dr. Martel's --

8 MR. MARTEL: You have just elevated me
9 far beyond...

10 MR. O'LEARY: Unless some of my friends
11 have an objection to that.

12 MR. MARTEL: Well, I'm sure they would

13 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Can you tell me, is the
14 local citizens' committee involved in the blue box
15 which you have referred to at the first page of Exhibit
16 2062?

17 DR. QUINNEY: A. Yes.

18 Q. Perhaps you could explain what that
19 means in terms of the involvement of the public at that
20 stage?

21 A. That box, determination of the basic
22 public priorities, that is done by the local citizens'
23 committee in conjunction with the planning team. So
24 right at the outset there is public involvement.

25 Now, I will also show just a little later

1 on an illustration that is entirely devoted to, I
2 believe, Mr. Martel's question of where and how is
3 public involvement fitting into this. I have a graphic
4 devoted to that.

5 Q. Dr. Quinney, just before you go to
6 that. Let's go back to page 1, perhaps you could also
7 explain what the reference to iteration means at the
8 bottom and how that relates to the involvement of the
9 public?

10 A. Yes. In order to address the point
11 actually that Mr. Martel has just raised, it seems that
12 the public initially is coming late into this; here it
13 is, choose one.

14 I neglected to mention that in the first
15 graphic you will see on the right-hand side of the
16 forest production possibilities box an arrow, a line
17 and an arrow referred to as iteration. In other words,
18 when these options are presented to the public, A, B
19 and C, the public may very well say: Listen, is this
20 the best you can do, is this the best mix, is this all
21 we have to choose from.

22 So, in other words, we have incorporated
23 an iteration loop in there that is directly responsive
24 to the public's comments on those options requiring, if
25 necessary, the technical people to go back and generate

1 additional feasible options if they can be found,
2 additional feasible mixes of benefits.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. O'Leary, I don't like
4 to interrupt Dr. Quinney's presentation, but it's lunch
5 time.

6 MR. O'LEARY: It will probably be a good
7 time to break.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Is that okay with you, Dr.
9 Quinney?

10 DR. QUINNEY: (nodding affirmatively)

11 MADAM CHAIR: We will be back after
12 lunch, then. Thank you.

13 ---Luncheon recess at 12:00 p.m.

14 ---On resuming at 1:35 p.m.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Good afternoon. Please be
16 seated.

17 Mr. O'Leary?

18 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

19 Q. Dr. Quinney, we left just off just
20 before the break, you had gone back and were discussing
21 the public's involvement at various stages in the
22 Coalition's planning process and I think you had just
23 described the public's involvement in relation to the
24 local citizens' committee and how they will be involved
25 in that blue box on the first page of your hand-out

1 where it is entitled basic public policy.

2 I think you just started into your
3 comments with respect to the iteration and the public
4 consultation up to that point. Perhaps I could ask you
5 to continue on just from there.

6 DR. QUINNEY: A. On the first
7 illustration and on the right-hand side, the yellow
8 box, the public is going to be asked to choose from
9 among the available feasible options.

10 Of course, prior to which, if we just
11 flip briefly to the second illustration, the right-hand
12 side, you will see the resource production
13 possibilities box and just below it the evaluation of
14 options.

15 Now, the Coalition's Panel 8 evidence
16 will deal in detail with this box because prior to the
17 public selecting their preference the production
18 possibilities are going to have to be converted into
19 commensurate terms. Again, this is illustrated in that
20 box.

21 Once the public has made their preference
22 known -- and we could just flip back to the first
23 illustration then. Once they have made their
24 preference known the resource products become the
25 objectives in a given timber management plan. It is at

1 this point then that the planning team will prepare the
2 detailed timber management plan.

3 Again, on the first illustration I would
4 draw your attention to the blue small box just below
5 the preparation of the detailed timber management plan
6 box because the public is going to be formally
7 requested then to comment on that detailed timber
8 management plan that the technical planning team has
9 prepared. After which they will be an implementation
10 of the plan, followed of course on an ongoing basis by
11 monitoring and reporting.

12 I would briefly like to draw your
13 attention to the fourth illustration and all I have
14 done here is simply explicitly lay out very briefly for
15 you a flow chart with reference to the bottom/up,
16 top/down planning sequence that the Coalition's
17 planning process is based upon. Again, a detailed
18 description of this bottom/up, top/down planning
19 sequence will be prepared -- sorry, will be delivered
20 in Panel 9.

21 I would also just briefly draw your
22 attention to the fifth illustration which describes
23 where the public fits into the total planning process.
24 My descriptions so far have largely been based at the
25 FMU level.

1 Again, a comprehensive description of how
2 the various public consultation components fit
3 together; in other words, the local citizens' committee
4 plus an integrated resource users committee, plus a
5 senior level policy committee and the general public,
6 how that fits into the comprehensive planning process
7 will, again, be described in Panel 9.

8 Finally, the sixth illustration is meant
9 to show you very briefly the monitoring and reporting
10 steps or sequence that will be explained in Panel 9,
11 the monitoring and reporting elements in the
12 comprehensive planning process.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Can we proceed with another
14 part of Dr. Quinney's evidence, Mr. O'Leary.

15 MR. O'LEARY: Q. You are finished with
16 your presentation, are you?

17 DR. QUINNEY: A. Yes.

18 MR. O'LEARY: I am initially going to
19 start off with Mr. Neave, if that is all right, Madam
20 Chair.

21 Q. Mr. Neave, can you turn to question
22 13 at page 8 of the witness statement, please. Here
23 you make reference to the projects summarized behind
24 Tab 5 of the witness statement.

25 Can you tell us generally what the

1 relevance of all of the projects identified under Tab 5
2 of the witness statement is for the purposes of this
3 hearing?

4 MR. NEAVE: A. Certainly. The first
5 page of that list of projects actually is a brief
6 summary of our landsrape approach for forestry.

7 I just refer you to two parts at page 1,
8 second paragraph, it says:

9 "Wildlife Habitat Canada believes
10 stronger integration between forestry and
11 wildlife management agencies is crucial
12 to attain a rich diversity and an
13 abundance of wildlife as outlined in the
14 National Forest Sector Strategy."

15 The following paragraph describes the
16 types of pilot projects that Habitat Canada is
17 fortunate to be involved in that have demonstrated the
18 creative and proactive techniques and programs to
19 integrate forestry and wildlife objectives.

20 The projects that are listed subsequently
21 deal with every -- in every province across Canada.
22 What they do is they demonstrate that a number of
23 provinces are integrating some wildlife objectives with
24 timber management objectives, tying these objectives
25 together, establishing habitat objectives which has

1 been very difficult in the past.

2 The partnerships that have been developed
3 by wildlife agencies and forest agencies include
4 industry and non-government sectors and that many of
5 these projects deal with new technologies which have
6 been primarily developed by the forest sector, timber
7 sector and are now being adopted also by the wildlife
8 sector.

9 Q. All right. You then indicate that --
10 or you make reference to the 1990/91 Annual Report for
11 Wildlife Habitat Canada and you have added that under
12 Tab 6 of the witness statement.

13 Can you briefly review the involvement of
14 Wildlife Habitat Canada in the forest landscape
15 management as identified in that document?

16 A. Wildlife Habitat Canada is a
17 relatively new foundation and over its first eight
18 years has developed a landscape approach and one of the
19 major landscapes that we have been involved in was the
20 forested landscape.

21 As indicated in the annual report,
22 Habitat Canada promotes projects that demonstrate how
23 comprehensively planned timber management can be
24 compatible with wildlife habitat and management and
25 basically it's a summary of the previous tab dealing

1 with the forest pilot projects.

2 Q. Is there any particular portion of
3 that document that you want to highlight?

4 A. This is an annual report for 1990/91.
5 The actual pilot projects are listed by various
6 provinces, all the provinces, and identify, for
7 example, in Ontario on page 18 and 19 of the annual
8 report there is a listing of the projects there were
9 - funded during 1990/91. There is a listing of eight
10 projects.

11 The majority of those projects have
12 Ontario Ministry as a partner, the Ontario Federation
13 of Anglers and Hunters are a partner in one project.
14 We have one project that is somewhat related to
15 forestry interests and landscapes and it is the Muskoka
16 program, and subsequent to this annual report we are
17 involved with OMNR on an old growth project.

18 Q. Those references are found at page 18
19 and 19?

20 A. That's correct.

21 Q. All right. In term of the
22 objectives --

23 MR. MARTEL: Could I ask question?

24 MR. O'LEARY: Certainly.

25 MR. MARTEL: Have you attempted to get

1 any projects in the area of the undertaking--

2 MR. NEAVE: Yes.

3 MR. MARTEL: --involving either industry
4 or the government and industry.

5 MR. NEAVE: After the National Forest
6 Sector Strategy was adopted in 1986 we communicated
7 with every province indicating our interest to
8 participate in the development of the strategy and
9 implementation of the strategy and incorporating
10 wildlife objectives with timber objectives.

11 We have had responses by most of the
12 provinces over that period of time directly. In the
13 case of Ontario the offer is still open.

14 MR. MARTEL: They haven't accepted?

15 MR. NEAVE: No.

16 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you, Mr. Neave.

17 Q. Turning back for a moment to your
18 comment with respect to the forested landscape and the
19 goal and objectives of Wildlife Habitat Canada, could I
20 ask you to refer to page 9 of that annual report.

21 Can you indicate to the Board whether or
22 not there is any portion of what's contained at page 9
23 which might assist them in understanding the goals and
24 objectives?

25 MR. NEAVE: A. Well, Habitat Canada as

1 one of its commitments is the integration of wildlife
2 and timber objectives within the forested landscape.

3 We have funded, obviously, a number of
4 pilot projects to assist in that integration across the
5 country. We were involved, as noted in the
6 accomplishments and targets, a number of policy
7 initiatives that try to encourage incorporation of
8 habitat components, whether it's federally or
9 provincially, and we have advocated a landscape
10 approach that demonstrates the ability of the various
11 sectors to work together in a more wholistic fashion.

12 Q. Thank you. Turning back to your
13 witness statement specifically and question 14, you say
14 in the first sentence of your response to that:

15 "The integration of wildlife habitat
16 management with timber management
17 planning in Canada is a major objective
18 of Wildlife Habitat Canada and is an area
19 in which various projects have been
20 funded."

21 The question is simply, what percentage
22 on on average of your total funds have been allocated
23 to this objective over the last eight years?

24 A. It's hard to be precise, but it is
25 within the range of 10 or 15 per cent of our budget

1 would be in the forested landscape.

2 Q. All right. Continuing on in that
3 same response, you state, and we are on page 9 that:

4 "Timber management activities because of
5 their extent, nature and duration of
6 effects have a major influence on
7 wildlife habitat."

8 Can you tell me what you mean by that
9 statement?

10 A. Well, very clearly wildlife depends
11 on wildlife habitat. It's as simple as that. Wildlife
12 habitat is combination of food and space and shelter
13 which is really the components of the forest structure
14 and any activity which affects that forest structure is
15 going to have an effect on the amount and distribution
16 and availability of various types of habitat.

17 There are really are only two forces that
18 effect the forest structure in a large way. The
19 natural processes obviously, fire and succession and so
20 forth, and then timber harvesting having a major effect
21 across the forested landscape.

22 So it affects the components of habitat
23 which affects the amount of wildlife and the type of
24 wildlife within the forest.

25 Q. All right, thank you. At the end of

1 that same response to question 14, Mr. Neave, you
2 state:

3 "With respect to Ontario Wildlife Habitat
4 Canada encourages the integration of
5 wildlife habitat planning through the
6 timber management planning process that
7 this Board will approve."

8 The question is simply, what do you mean
9 when you employ the word encourages in that statement?

10 A. Well, we've been very clear as a
11 foundation in trying to accent the positive and build
12 on the strengths of various sectors and we see some
13 opportunities to integrate wildlife programs and
14 objectives with timber harvesting, timber objectives.

15 So we have encouraged this integration
16 through, as I have indicated, the funding of pilot
17 projects, the support and encouragement of governments
18 to provide more funds in the case of federal/provincial
19 forestry agreements, as well as identifying to
20 governments in a somewhat proactive way how policies
21 can be changed to allow an integration to occur in a
22 more proactive manner.

23 Q. Thank you. Dr. Quinney, I wonder if
24 you could help us from the Coalition's perspective in
25 advising the role that Wildlife Habitat Canada has

1 played in the preparation of the Coalition's case in
2 this hearing?

3 DR. QUINNEY: A. Yes. Firstly, and this
4 goes back some time, Wildlife Habitat Canada's
5 commitment to objectives for wildlife habitat in timber
6 management plans has been extremely helpful to the
7 formulation of the Coalition's terms and conditions and
8 conditions, and also Mr. Neave personally and other
9 Wildlife Habitat Canada staff have been involved in
10 providing us with advice since these hearings began.

11 Other specific examples include Mr. Neave
12 providing us with detailed information on the projects
13 across this country that Wildlife Habitat has funded
14 with reference to the integration of habitat in timber
15 management plans and particularly the development of
16 tools to deliver those objectives; for example, HSA.

17 So Mr. Neave provided that information.
18 In addition, Mr. Neave provided personal contacts for
19 us to actually be able to speak to practitioners in
20 various parts of this country; in other words,
21 practitioners who are actively involved in producing
22 that integration that Mr. Neave has been referring to.

23 Q. Do you have any additional comments,
24 Mr. Neave, you would like to make?

25 MR. NEAVE: A. I appreciate the support.

1 Q. Can I ask you, Dr. Quinney, has
2 Wildlife Habitat Canada made a monetary contribution to
3 the Coalition's case?

4 DR. QUINNEY: A. No. Graciously,
5 however, Mr. Neave and Mr. Neave's presence is being
6 financially supported by Wildlife Habitat Canada. So
7 in an indirect sense there has been a financial
8 contribution to the Coalition in that respect.

9 Also, Mr. Neave's has provided his time
10 to us gratis. As I said, when he has been provided
11 this information on an ongoing basis it has been
12 gratis.

13 Q. Can I ask you, and by you I mean the
14 Coalition, make an application for financial support
15 from Wildlife Habitat Canada?

16 A. In the context of information
17 relevant to this Board, yes. There was a time, I
18 believe it was 1989, again as a largely -- or I should
19 say partly as a result of Wildlife Habitat Canada's
20 supportive projects elsewhere in this project the
21 Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters submitted a
22 proposal to design technical habitat supply manuals for
23 use in this province.

24 However, Wildlife Habitat Canada declined
25 that particular application. When Wildlife Habitat

1 Canada responds in turning down funding requests they
2 don't provide explicit reasons why that occurs, but
3 it's my understanding in situations like our
4 applications; in other words it was a large funding
5 proposal that had a wide significance for the province,
6 Wildlife Habitat Canada encouraged us, that is OFAH, to
7 go to the Ministry of Natural Resources. Will the
8 Ministry of Natural Resources support this type of
9 endeavor. So we did.

10 Q. Do you know whether or not you
11 received that support from the MNR?

12 A. No, we definitely did not receive
13 that support. The response -- we receive the response
14 from MNR in 1990 I believe. No, we did not.

15 Q. Mr. Neave, going back to the written
16 witness statement at question 15, you indicate that:

17 "Wildlife Habitat Canada staff are
18 involved in various national committees."

19 You have listed a number of them at the
20 bottom of page 9. Can you provide some examples of
21 other committees in which you have been involved?

22 MR. NEAVE: A. I've personally been
23 involved and likewise staff of Habitat Canada involved
24 in a number of committees dealing with other landscapes
25 such as agricultural, certainly wetlands.

1 I am presently on the Canadian Council
2 on Wetlands which is a federal, provincial and private
3 sector council. The Canadian Wetlands Task Force which
4 is a -- work with the National Round Table and a number
5 of committees both regionally and nationally associated
6 with the North America Wildlife Management Plan.

7 Q. Can you also briefly describe the
8 involvement of Wildlife Habitat Canada in respect of
9 the various items you have identified at the bottom of
10 page 9, those national committees?

11 A. The items are listed in the bottom of
12 page 9. Some of them are committees. I guess they all
13 have committees involved with them, but they are all
14 actual programs that we have been very actively
15 involved.

16 The National Forest Sector Strategy, I
17 was personally involved in drafting part of the '87
18 document and extremely involved in the preparation of
19 the revised document which is -- I gather we will
20 discuss in a few minutes--

21 Q. Yes.

22 A. --in some detail. The model FORS
23 program, again I gather we will be discussing in a few
24 minutes, I'm involved in the steering committee of the
25 model FORS program.

1 The state of forest reports initiative
2 under the green plan, Habitat Canada has provided
3 considerable information on the status of habitat
4 associated with forests across Canada. We published a
5 report last year on the status of habitats in Canada
6 and that has been used -- we are on the ad hoc steering
7 committee for that program.

8 In the case of the FRDA agreements, the
9 Federal Provincial Forestry Agreements, we hosted a
10 standing committee on forestry and the environment
11 meeting in the House of Commons and have provided
12 recommendations on which resulted in wildlife being put
13 into the FRDA agreements.

14 The public education in forestry and
15 wildlife, we are concerned that the projects that we
16 participate in that the information is distributed
17 widely and we have a staff member that spends time on
18 various forestry communication committees.

19 We were involved in the development of
20 WLFOR, on the steering committee, and the conference
21 dealt with the integration of forestry and wildlife
22 last year in Jasper.

23 I was involved with the Canadian Pulp and
24 Paper Association last year personally and a staff
25 member this year is on the steering committee of the

1 next convention which will deal with GIS systems and
2 forest landscapes.

3 I am on the National Round Table
4 Committee dealing with forestry. I'm on the steering
5 committee and also on the actual working committee.

6 Q. Thank you.

7 A. On the Wildlife Policy for Canada,
8 there has been two policies in the last seven, eight
9 years. I was on the writing teams of both policy
10 statements.

11 Q. In that same response to question 15
12 you state that:

13 "Wildlife Habitat Canada organizes
14 technical and public educational
15 conferences. We cooperate on
16 communication packages for the media,
17 educational institutions, landowners and
18 the general public."

19 Can you provide some examples of those?

20 A. Well, the three I mentioned, WLFOR we
21 funded and participated actively in it.

22 The development of the Canadian Pulp and
23 Paper Association, the GIS technology that will be the
24 main focus of next year's conference and the round
25 table discussion on forestry dealing with both the

1 landscape vision and the principles which will include
2 wildlife.

3 Those are the forms of communication
4 activities that Habitat Canada is involved in.

5 Q. Thank you. In the very next sentence
6 you state:

7 "We participate in the evaluation of
8 government policies that may affect
9 wildlife habitat."

10 Can you provide some examples of policies
11 that Wildlife Habitat Canada and perhaps yourself
12 personally have reviewed and are currently reviewing?

13 A. The most significant one is outside
14 of forestry. It was an examination of the free trade
15 agreement, dealt with agricultural policies and the
16 opportunity for Canada to take advantage of subsidies
17 in a proactive stance by using environmental
18 objectives. We published a report with Agriculture
19 Canada and Environment Canada on that.

20 Dealing with forestry, we have made a
21 similar proposal to Forestry Canada, but I'm not sure
22 whether that will materialize.

23 We have, as I mentioned earlier, spent a
24 fair amount of time in promoting the use of federal
25 funds, federal forestry funds for wildlife purposes,

1 particularly on the FRDA agreements and it was
2 successful.

3 We are very actively involve, as I
4 mentioned earlier, in the National Forest Sector
5 Strategy and integrating wildlife as part of the 1986
6 strategy and in a more general way from an ecological
7 perspective in the 1992 strategy.

8 Q. Turning now to question 16, Mr.
9 Neave, you indicate that:

10 "At a provincial level Wildlife Habitat
11 Canada is actively funding research and
12 development of the new technologies to
13 assist forest managers in wildlife
14 integration."

15 Can you provide some examples of your
16 research in development?

17 A. Again, I will refer to Tab 5. I
18 could go through each of the projects, but in a more
19 general sense -- we have also dealt with this in the
20 interrogatory I believe of the Ministry of Natural
21 Resources, interrogatory No. 7.

22 In general, we have promoted new
23 technologies, encouraged the habitat supply analysis
24 approach, the use of a GIS system, computer graphic
25 systems as a tool so that it would allow the

1 integration of forestry and wildlife.

2 Many of these projects in some form are
3 both developing technologies and then actually
4 utilizing them into an applied manner.

5 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, just for the
6 record the reference to the MNR's interrogatory is
7 actually found at page 29 of Exhibit 2061A and that's
8 the response which is about three and a half pages.

9 Q. Is that the one you were referring
10 to?

11 MR. NEAVE: A. That's correct.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Which pages is that?

13 MR. O'LEARY: 29 through to 32.

14 MR. FREIDIN: Which interrogatory
15 response is it?

16 MR. O'LEARY: No. 7.

17 MR. FREIDIN: Thank you.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, are these the
19 same projects that are referred to in Tab 5.

20 MR. NEAVE: Tab 5, that's correct.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Yes.

22 MR. O'LEARY: Q. It is not a complete
23 list of everything in 5?

24 MR. NEAVE: A. No, but it is the major
25 projects.

1 Q. And some additional information in
2 respect of these?

3 A. That's correct.

4 Q. All right. Turning to question 17,
5 Mr. Neave, you state that:

6 "The federal government..." This is at
7 the bottom of the first paragraph, you state that:

8 "The federal government is playing
9 an increasingly strong leadership role
10 and most provinces have responded with
11 industry in implementing new programs."

12 Can you elaborate on what you mean by the
13 federally government playing an increasingly strong
14 leadership role?

15 A. The federal government in the last
16 few years, as you know, has become a department and
17 obviously recognizes the role of the provincial
18 government as far as their responsibilities.

19 I can't speak for the federal government,
20 but from a wildlife point of view clearly they have
21 been very supportive and active in provinding funds for
22 integration of wildlife objectives into timber
23 objectives and programs.

24 They are providing a lot of money for the
25 model FORS program which is a more extensive

1 research-related program.

2 They are providing strong direction in
3 the state of forests in Canada both for national and
4 Canadian interest and also for UNCED which is the big
5 conference this spring.

6 They are, I believe -- they co-chair the
7 Canadian Council of Forest Ministers which is the
8 steering body that deals with the policies and
9 commitments such as the National Forest Sector Strategy
10 in their revised document.

11 So they are providing a strong leadership
12 role and a very supportive role in encouraging
13 provinces to become more comprehensive and include
14 objectives such as wildlife conservation.

15 Q. Thank you. Mr. Neave, do you have an
16 opinion as to whether or not these activities of the
17 federal government are relevant to any extent for the
18 purposes of this hearing and the Board's consideration
19 of the undertaking?

20 A. Very much so. They provide in my
21 mind the financial resources in part, the types of
22 agreements in the past and future.

23 They also provide some of the
24 technological transfer. They, like perhaps ourselves,
25 in a very minor way can identify with what's going on

1 across the country and build on various programs that
2 are going on across the country.

3 Q. All right. Turning to question 19,
4 Mr. Neave, at page 11 of Exhibit 2059A, you indicate
5 that you played an active role in the discussion
6 leading up to the National Forest Sector Strategy
7 published in 1987 and was involved in the drafting of
8 several sections of the strategy.

9 Can you elaborate on your involvement in
10 this program? I know you spoke about it briefly, but
11 is there anything else you would like to add.

12 A. The National Forest Sector Strategy
13 in '85 and '86 was a much more traditional form of
14 strategy insofar as dealing primarily with timber
15 management.

16 There was a meeting or symposium on
17 wildlife and some of the ecological principles and
18 objectives and at the end a congress was held with 50
19 participants. There were two representatives
20 representing the environmental interests, Canadian
21 Wildlife Federation and Habitat Canada. I represented
22 Habitat Canada and drafted the sections dealing with
23 wildlife and the integration of wildlife objectives
24 into forest management.

25 In the more recent strategy, I have been

1 personally a lot more involved and active. I'm on a
2 steering committee that is preparing this document and
3 I'm also one of the writers of the last two drafts and
4 as a participant Habitat Canada is also involved in the
5 communication activities.

6 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, we have now
7 copies of the draft two of that document and perhaps we
8 can have that marked as an exhibit.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. O'Leary.
10 Exhibit 2063 is a 40-page document titled Sustainable
11 Forests, A Canadian Commitment. This is marked draft
12 two prepared by the National Forest Strategy Steering
13 Committee dated January, 1992 for the Ontario council
14 of Forest Ministers.

15 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2063: 40-page document titled
16 Sustainable Forests, A Canadian
Commitment.

17 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Mr. Neave, I think you
18 said earlier you had an idea when the final draft would
19 be out. Perhaps you can just remind us.

20 MR. NEAVE: A. Yes. This document is a
21 draft that was prepared in early January, sent out for
22 circulation. It's the last draft for circulation
23 before a draft is submitted to the Canadian Council of
24 Forest Ministers.

25 The final draft is to be approved by the

1 Council of Forest Ministers and printed for the time
2 for the National Forest Congress which is March the 2nd
3 on Ottawa. So only a few weeks from now it will be in
4 printed form.

5 Q. In final form?

6 A. In final form.

7 Q. Mr. Neave, do you have an opinion as
8 to the level of commitment the federal government and
9 the provincial governments to the National Forest
10 Sector Strategy?

11 A. Certainly from a wildlife point of
12 view, my experience has been very positive. The
13 commitment level by the forest community to the 1986
14 document and again to this one is very high.

15 When you have a congress, in the case of
16 the one in 1986, of just 50 participants, they
17 represented industry and unions and governments and the
18 non-government sector making a formal commitment,
19 standing up and going around the table, each minister,
20 each union representative, the whole spectrum of the
21 forest community saying: Yes, we believe in this and
22 each one of us being asked to make a statement as to
23 how we will help achieve the actual strategy, that to
24 me is a very strong commitment.

25 I have been very delighted with some of

1 the activities that have come out or led from that
2 actual congress.

3 Q. All right. Do you have an opinion as
4 to whether the level of commitment by each of the
5 provinces has been the same?

6 A. Well, again from a narrow, if you
7 like, the wildlife perspective -- I have to emphasize
8 this strategy deals with everything from the forest
9 industry through to the environment, through the
10 internation trade and so forth.

11 So just looking at the wildlife sections,
12 there has been a varying amount of actual
13 implementation of the strategy across the country. No
14 question of that.

15 Q. All right. Any specific examples or
16 provinces you want to mention?

17 A. New Brunswick, for example, has
18 clearly -- the earliest strategy, clearly has adopted
19 the basis of the recommendations dealing with forestry
20 and wildlife implementation as far as dealing with
21 objectives and actually designing timber management
22 plans with wildlife objectives.

23 Saskatchewan, Manitoba and other
24 provinces have picked up on that and have spent a
25 considerable amount of money in the last year or two

1 year and starting to build on that program.

2 Some other provinces have taken a more
3 research route to start with in providing the
4 information required to build on New Brunswick's
5 program. So it has been varied.

6 Perhaps I could -- could I just add to
7 that that these strategies and commitments are
8 clearly - in the case of the wildlife integration - are
9 clearly the commitments made by the forest community
10 and have to be picked up. Nobody is going to ram them
11 down individual or agencies' throats.

12 In the case of the wildlife objectives
13 and integration of wildlife objectives has to be done
14 by the wildlife community. The wildlife community has
15 got to be behind it.

16 Q. Turning to question 20, you state in
17 response that:

18 "Partnerships in the implementation of
19 improved timber management are an
20 important part of the strategy."

21 Can you explain what you mean by
22 "partnership in the implementation"?

23 A. It just reinforces my last comment
24 that to make these changes and to get wildlife
25 objectives integrated into forest management it

1 requires the support of the whole community.

2 Wildlife obviously has to be the leader
3 and push it, but it requires the industry, it requires
4 the forest managers, the timber managers and you need
5 strong partnerships in believing it can be done. That
6 has happened on a number of projects across the
7 country. If you refer back to Tab 5 and you look at
8 each project you will see that quite often there are
9 four or five or six partners involved. In most cases
10 industry is a key partner.

11 Q. Just to take you back one second.
12 You mentioned that the Forest Sector Strategy Draft No.
13 2 was going to be approved in the near future.

14 I understand it will be before the
15 forestry congress or it will be involved in that final
16 review of the document?

17 A. My understanding, which maybe is
18 incorrect, but it is my understanding that this
19 Sustainable Forest, A Canadian Commitment document will
20 be reviewed and is assumed approved by the Canadian
21 Council of Forest Ministers prior to the congress in
22 March and it will then be printed and out handed out to
23 the delegates at the congress as an approved document.

24 Q. Okay. I wanted you to simply explain
25 who attends the forestry congress and what is it?

1 A. The forest congress is a congress
2 that is held periodically by the Council of Forest
3 Ministers. They have their own meetings, but once in a
4 while they do have a larger, as I understand a larger
5 congress meeting.

6 I understand that the federal government
7 has been involved, if you like, in sending out
8 invitations to -- representing the council to about 700
9 interest groups; the whole spectrum of the forest
10 community. They are anticipating about 4- to 500
11 people will show up at this congress and the
12 objectives, again as I understand the congress, will be
13 to take this strategy and say: How are we going to
14 implement it over the next five years. What is
15 required and who is going to do what by way of
16 implementation.

17 Q. All right.

18 MR. O'LEARY: Mr. Hanna just reminded me
19 that we should perhaps indicate that we will provide to
20 the Board a copy of the final draft after the forest
21 congress reviews it. So that will be some time I
22 presume in March?

23 MR. NEAVE: Right.

24 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Mr. Neave, turning to
25 question 24 at page 12 of the witness statement, you

1 state that:

2 "Wildlife Habitat Canada is an active
3 participant in the steering and
4 development of the new national forest
5 policy."

6 Can you elaborate on what role you are
7 playing on this exercise?

8 A. It is to -- I repeat, I personally
9 have been involved in the steering committee of the
10 National Forest Sector Strategy document, this
11 document, Sustainable Forests, A Canadian Commitment.

12 I have been on the writing team for the
13 the last what seems like months, but the last several
14 months in writing the first two major drafts and
15 Habitat Canada is involved through another staff member
16 with the communication program that's going along with
17 it.

18 Q. Turning to this draft, can you tell
19 us if there are any similarities or differences of a
20 general nature which you would like to bring to the
21 Board's attention?

22 A. The previous strategy was clearly a
23 benchmark as far as -- in the 1980s as far as wildlife
24 because there was a strong reference to the need to
25 integrate wildlife into the more traditional timber

1 management programs.

2 This one takes a giant step forward in
3 the sense that we are talking about forests, there is
4 less emphasis on timber as a resource compared to other
5 resources. The document deals with forest resources
6 and the whole spectrum resources for wood, for
7 wildlife, for water concentration and so forth.

8 It's a very ecologically orientated
9 document. It deals with ecosystems, it deals -- it
10 recognizes the public direction over the last few years
11 of clearly sustainable development, clearly of
12 biodiversity.

13 It is a document that is going to be
14 tabled -- at least they plan to table this document at
15 UNCED which is, as I mentioned, the major Brazil
16 environment meeting as a means of Canada being able to
17 demonstrate that we are managing our forests wisely,
18 that the criticism from Europe is not valid.

19 So there is a very strong emphasis on
20 defining a future forest management, what our values
21 and vision are, it goes into values and visions. As an
22 example, it identified what the public wants to see
23 from our forests such as sustain and tapestry of rich
24 and diverse natural forests, maintaining a resilient
25 ecological diversity among plant and animal species. I

1 can go on.

2 There were a series of strategic
3 directions serving the natural risks of our forest,
4 enhancing sustainable forest practises, stimulating
5 public participation. It's a very strong document.

6 Q. Thank you. Moving on now to your
7 response to question 26, Mr. Neave, we are at page 13
8 of the witness statement, you differentiate between
9 sustainable forest practises and susstained yield.

10 Can you explain the difference in these
11 terms from your perspective?

12 A. Well, my perspective is the same as
13 the Brundtland Commission's report a few years ago.
14 Sustainable forest practises means the maintenance
15 indefinitely of forest resources. Sustained yield, on
16 the other hand, means the maintenance of a supply of a
17 particular forest resource, but without the guarantee
18 of maintaining it indefinitely. It could be for a
19 number of years only before it disappears.

20 Q. All right. Then in question 27 at
21 the bottom of the page you indicate that:

22 "Wildlife Habitat Canada is promoting a
23 timber management approach based on a
24 wholistic planning based on sustainable
25 forestry principles."

1 What do you mean by "wholistic planning"
2 in this context?

3 A. If I can refer to a speech that I
4 gave last year to the Canadian Pulp and Paper
5 Association entitled Wildlife Habitat conservation, The
6 Key to Tomorrow's Forested Landscape. I'm not sure
7 whether copies...

8 Q. We do have copies. We are just
9 collecting them. This is a paper I believe you
10 authored, Mr. Neave?

11 A. That's correct.

12 Q. Is there a date?

13 A. It was 1991. I believe it was
14 January, 1991.

15 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, I will
16 identify it and then ask that it be marked as an
17 exhibit. It is entitled Wildlife Habitat Conservation,
18 The Key to Tomorrow's Forested Landscape. The author
19 is David J. Neave.

20 MR. NEAVE: As I indicated --

21 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. This will be
22 Exhibit 2064.

23 MR. O'LEARY: Yes.

24 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2064: Document entitled Wildlife
25 Habitat Conservation, The Key to Tomorrow's
 Forested Landscape, authored by David J. Neave.

1 MR. NEAVE: Sorry. As I indicated,
2 Habitat Canada is promotingh a wholistic landscape
3 approach, whether it is agricultural landscapes or
4 forested landscapes and basically this paper summarizes
5 at the beginning how all of us see landscapes in
6 different ways and the public's landscape vision of the
7 forest is often a pristine type of forest, whereas in
8 reality, of course, we manage forests in many ways.

9 But a landscape management approach
10 allows a variety of resource management activities to
11 occur over both -- from a spacial point of view and
12 also a temporal point of view.

13 It allows -- if you turn to page which is
14 really the key of the paper. It allows the forest
15 manager to develop a mosaic of predetermined forest
16 stands from cut-over areas, if you like, to old growth
17 areas that shift over time so that you can achieve a
18 variety of objectives.

19 It ensures that we can maintain an
20 element of your forest in an old age state, that we can
21 maintain the diversity of wildlife and it's not an
22 unreasonable objective based on the technology we now
23 have; the computer graphic systems and the ability to
24 project into the future.

25 That's what Habitat Canada calls a

1 wholistic approach, a landscape approach.

2 Q. Turning now to page 14 of the witness
3 statement, you state at the very top of page 14 still
4 in response to question 27:

5 "Wildlife Habitat Canada bases its
6 programs and priorities upon the world
7 conservation philosophy."

8 Can you tell us a little more about this
9 world conservation philosophy?

10 A. Well, I am not the expert to quote
11 either the Brundtland Report or the world conservation
12 strategy which led to the basic premise of sustainable
13 development which Canada has adopted very emphatically,
14 but the wildlife policy for Canada -- has been tabled
15 before as a...

16 Q. I don't believe so. We do have
17 copies of that as well I'm happy to hear.

18 A. Perhaps I can just quote from the
19 document.

20 Q. Perhaps if you could. If we can find
21 our copies we will have it marked as exhibit then.

22 A. The Wildlife Policy for Canada is a
23 document that was approved by the wildlife community.
24 The most version was published in 1990.

25 It has the support of all provinces,

1 territories and the federal government along with the
2 private sector and like the previous version is has
3 three very specific goals which are paraphrased from
4 the Brundtland Commission on the World Conservation
5 Strategy.

6 I will just read the three points.

7 No. 1, maintaining and restoring
8 ecological processes; No. 2, maintaining
9 and restoring biodiversity; and No. 3,
10 ensuring that all uses of wildlife are
11 sustainable.

12 Those three goals have been adopted by
13 Habitat Canada and I believe the entire conservation
14 movement, but clearly we follow those goals and the
15 policy as in many ways does the forest community in a
16 similar fashion with just some wording changes.

17 That's the basis of our approach.

18 Q. Thank you. Turning now to the
19 response to question 30, Mr. Neave, you state at the
20 bottom of the first paragraph that:

21 "The term guidelines here refers to the
22 need to prepare a comprehensive
23 technology summary of wildlife habitat
24 integration techniques that can be used
25 in timber management planning."

1 My question is, what basis do you have
2 for this statement?

3 A. I will refer to the National Forest
4 Sector Strategy and the reference is on page 6 where it
5 deals with guidelines. This is the section that I
6 dealt with at the congress, 1986.

7 The guidelines here obviously refer to a
8 framework to integrate forestry and wildlife and in
9 fact it says, Wildlife Management is the title and
10 underneath it says:

11 "Guidelines for forest wildlife
12 management have not been given sufficient
13 attention nor have equitable distribution
14 of costs involved in paying multiple
15 benefits from integrated forest
16 or wildlife management."

17 Q. Sorry, I don't mean to interrupt. I
18 just want to indentify the document you are referring
19 to. It is the National Forest Sector Strategy, the one
20 from 1987?

21 A. Right.

22 MR. O'LEARY: That, Madam Chair, is
23 marked as Exhibit 589.

24 Q. You are referring to page 6?

25 MR. NEAVE: A. Yes, page 6.

1 Q. At the bottom under the heading
2 Forest Wildlife Management?

3 A. That's correct.

4 Q. All right, thank you.

5 A. The beginning of that section deals
6 with guidelines and it is written in the sense of the
7 need for framework because underneath that general
8 paragraph describing the need for foresters and
9 wildlife managers to in essence develop, if you like,
10 objectives and integrate those objectives, it clearly
11 makes a recommendation which clearly recommends the
12 establishment of short and long-term objectives for
13 forest wildlife and the development of integrated
14 planning processes. So in that sense guidelines is a
15 framework approach.

16 The guidelines approach that we hear
17 about in various provinces is guidelines to a timber
18 operator or a forest -- district forest officer, is
19 guidelines which might be the width of a riparian leave
20 strip and they are just general guidelines to try to
21 protect some form of habitat. So they are talking
22 about two different forms of guidelines.

23 Q. Thank you. Now, at the bottom of
24 your response to question 30, Mr. Neave, you indicate
25 that:

1 "The constraints management philosophy is
2 perceived..." and that's the word you
3 have used,

4 "...as a weaker strategy for integrating
5 forestry and wildlife objectives."

6 My question is, by your use of the word
7 perceived you mean that it is perceive as a weaker
8 strategy or it is your belief that it is a weaker
9 strategy?

10 A. Well, from personally myself and I
11 believe many others I believe that it is clearly a
12 weaker strategy.

13 Having had experience for many years in
14 Alberta in developing guidelines and dealing reviewing
15 applications for land use approvals, all you can do is
16 minimize the loss of habitat. All you can do is try
17 to, say, minimize the impact on habitat of these
18 various activities. It is in no way proactive. In the
19 long term mainly because of incremental costs or
20 incremental effects you lose the habitat anyway.

21 Q. Turning to question 31, Mr. Neave,
22 you were asked whether or not terms and conditions 166
23 to 169 are consistent with this view, referring to your
24 response just above it to question 30 and your response
25 is:

1 "Yes, these terms and conditions appear
2 to respond directly to this
3 recommendation on page 6 of the
4 strategy..." and you have just taken us
5 to that. You go on to say:

6 "Wildlife Habitat Canada will support the
7 development of habitat design manuals of
8 the type described in these terms and
9 conditions."

10 Can you tell us a little more about
11 wildlife habitat Canada's support for the development
12 of such design manuals in Canada?

13 A. Well, first, I had provided a
14 response to that under the interrogatory of FFT. I
15 believe it is on page 10 of our response.

16 Q. That's interrogatory No. 15 at page
17 10?

18 A. That's correct.

19 Q. Okay.

20 A. Again, I'm going back to Tab 5.

21 Q. Of the witness statement?

22 A. Of the witness statement. There is a
23 number of projects that deal with the development of
24 design manuals both directly and indirectly.

25 For example, I gather that you are going

1 to hear a lot of the New Brunswick project. There are
2 clearly very specific design manuals built as part of
3 that program.

4 Then when you deal with, say,
5 Saskatchewan and the Weyerhaeuser project, a manual was
6 prepared as a beginning of their integrated program.
7 In almost every case there are design manuals
8 associated with these projects.

9 In some cases at the beginning of the
10 projects the design manuals is as far as they have
11 gone. Perhaps they are just starting to build and
12 design manuals based on individual species.

13 In other cases they have clearly written
14 the design manuals or written the first draft of them
15 and are look at implementation ways. In the case of
16 New Brunswick they have gone the full route.

17 Q. Just for the sake of the record, Mr.
18 Neave, can you tell us which page you refer to and
19 identify which projects?

20 A. Sorry. If you look at the New
21 Brunswick, for example, which is found on page 2 of Tab
22 5 document, we are dealing with a program that is
23 almost complete as far as our involvement and there are
24 certainly some design manuals that have been written
25 there.

1 Q. You mentioned Saskatchewan, I
2 believe.

3 A. If you look at page 5 then of that
4 same document you will notice the Saskatchewan project
5 with Weyerhaeuse Lease and there their first job was to
6 develop a design manual. The first draft of it was
7 based on the information that was available and looking
8 at the approaches of other parts of the country.

9 British Columbia is another example of
10 where they have taken a different approach to start
11 with in some cases in looking at various species and
12 trying to establish objectives and they are coming up
13 with a series of handbooks which, again, are leading up
14 to design manuals for a computer-based system. That's
15 found on page 7.

16 Q. Thank you. Mr. Neave, can you advice
17 the Board as to why Wildlife Habitat Canada has
18 supported the development of these types of design
19 manuals?

20 A. Clearly they are an essential part of
21 any integration. You have to, first of all, be able to
22 assemble your information in some musical fashion and
23 you have to have some structure and they provide the
24 structure. They are not the answer, but they provide
25 the process, if you like, in allowing habitat supply

1 analysis to be completed in a technical manner.

2 Q. Now, in response to question 32 at
3 page 16 of your witness statement you indicate that:

4 "The intent of the National Forest Sector
5 Strategy is that the forest manager
6 accepts professional responsibility to
7 include the public's desire for
8 economic, biological and social benefits
9 from the forest and timber management
10 planning."

11 What specific sections of the National
12 Forest Sector Strategy are you referring to that
13 indicates this intent?

14 A. Again, if we can refer back to them,
15 the National Forest Sector Strategy, there are three
16 section that I would like to draw your attention to.

17 The first one is found on page 5 where
18 sustained yield or sustained development was discussed.
19 If I may, I would just like to read that section.

20 Q. Please.

21 A. "Sustained yield or sustainable
22 development has different meanings for
23 different people, but essentially
24 requires the application of management to
25 provide for continuity of supply."

1 Although usually related to wood supply,
2 the principle is equally applicable to
3 the maintenance of other resources,
4 whether be water, wildlife, fish or
5 recreational opportunities."

6 That sets the scene a little bit. If you
7 turn to page 6, then, and I alluded to that or made
8 reference to that earlier, where we talk about forestry
9 and wildlife management and here there is recognition
10 that foresters and wildlife managers have to work
11 together, review research and information and lead up
12 to the recommendation which says:

13 "Review must establish or consider short
14 and long-term objectives for forest
15 wildlife and develop integrated planning
16 processes."

17 That leads then into the section which is
18 really applicable and that's on page 9 and 10 which
19 deals with land use issues. The first sentence of that
20 section is profound, it certainly turned out that way:

21 "Because of the growing interest in
22 forest management an increased influence
23 of public opinion on forest land
24 management decision makers the public
25 will assume an every increasing role in

1 determining the future of forestry in
2 Canada."

3 Turning then to the next page in the
4 third paragraph it is quite clear in that paragraph
5 that the public will very clearly define the objectives
6 in forestry, forest management. I will just read a
7 couple of sentences.

8 "Ideally. integrated resource management
9 planning should be undertaken for
10 a finite and defined area. Normally
11 planning is undertaken to ensure lands
12 allocated to its best use, whether that
13 is for high quality timber production or
14 a park. Residents included in the forest
15 industry, the recreation industry and
16 wildlife conservationists, as well as
17 other users should participate in
18 defining the objectives for the area in
19 concrete and measurable terms.

20 The appropriate resource managers must
21 rationale production of economic,
22 biological and social benefits and return
23 to the uses with alternative objectives
24 redefined."

25 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. O'Leary, it is time for

1 our afternoon break. Is this a convenient spot?

2 MR. O'LEARY: It is. I just had one more
3 quick question in relation to that and then I was going
4 to suggest we break.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead.

6 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Mr. Neave, do you have
7 an opinion as to the importance of these sections that
8 you have just made reference to?

9 MR. NEAVE: A. Clearly since 1986 the
10 public has become very vocal as to their concerns about
11 the management of the forests, as owners of the forests
12 and clearly the strategy identified the need for both
13 greater public involvement and the way to do it is by
14 ensuring that there are clear objectives that are
15 stated for more than just timber management, for all
16 users and resources of the forest. It's a very strong
17 recognition and recommendation in this document.

18 MR. O'LEARY: Madam Chair, those will be
19 our questions before the break.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. We will be back
21 in 20 minutes.

22 ---Recess at 2:45 p.m.

23 ---On resuming at 3:05 p.m.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated.

25 MR. O'LEARY: Thank you, Madam Chair.

1 Q. Mr. Neave, turning to question 33 of
2 the witness statement on page 16, you state in the last
3 sentence of your response that:

4 "It is is unrealistic to expect members
5 of the public to define and develop
6 alternatives. This must be a primary
7 role of professional forest management."

8 Do you an opinion, Mr. Neave, as to
9 whether the public should be given an opportunity to
10 develop their own alternatives?

11 MR. NEAVE: A. I have a personal opinion
12 from many years of experience watching various sectors
13 of the public that are trying to grapple with technical
14 details and getting lost.

15 I think the question is a little bit
16 different -- or the answer to the question is a little
17 more difficult and complex. The public has a great
18 input into the policy framework or should have a
19 greater influence on the policy framework. You see it
20 nationally and provincially in things like biodiversity
21 and old growth forests and some of these larger
22 requirements. The public is clearly demonstrating and
23 being very involved in the direction that they want to
24 go for their forests.

25 At the strategic level where you are

1 discussing options, I think it's a lot more beneficial
2 to have the public being able to select an option from
3 a series of alternatives. It's very difficult for them
4 to participate in the yield curves of timber management
5 or habitat supply analysis, the actual technical
6 information, but they should be able to understand what
7 the options are for the forest and actually be able to
8 make a decision.

9 Then the public has to be involved at the
10 site level, at the actual cutting plan level, but only
11 those that have a vested interest. A trapper has to
12 know when the cutting program is going to take place.

13 So there are various levels of public
14 participation, but normally when the public is involved
15 in technical matters they get lost. They lose sight of
16 what they really can achieve.

17 Q. Thank you. Moving on to question 35,
18 there you are asked whether the National Forest Sector
19 Strategy has had the impact that you expected on timber
20 management planning in Ontario and you say "no" and
21 then you make reference to the Ontario Wildlife
22 Strategy.

23 Can you tell me, what is the Ontario
24 Wildlife Strategy?

25 A. I'm not sure whether the document --

1 actually it is this document here, Looking Ahead, A
2 Wildlife Strategy for Ontario, whether that has been
3 actually tabled or not.

4 MR. O'LEARY: No, it hasn't.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Freidin, has
6 that document been made an exhibit?

7 MR. FREIDIN: No.

8 MADAM CHAIR: No. Thank you.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Exhibit 2065 will be a
10 document entitled Looking Ahead, A Wildlife Strategy
11 for Ontario prepared by the Ontario Wildlife Working
12 Group for the Ministry of Natural Resources and dated
13 May, 1991.

14 ---EXHIBIT NO. 2065: Document entitled Looking Ahead,
15 A Wildlife Strategy for Ontario
16 prepared by the Ontario Wildlife
17 Working Group for the Ministry
of Natural Resources, dated
May, 1991.

18 MR. O'LEARY: Q. My question I put out
19 to you as well, Dr. Quinney, do you have any comments
20 in respect of what this document is about?

21 DR. QUINNEY: A. Well, I can make
22 several comments. For the Board's benefit, it was at
23 least a couple of years ago when the government
24 appointed a panel, if you like, approximately 12 people
25 from the public, a wide cross-section of the public.

1 I believe there was only one Ministry of
2 Natural Resources' employee on the panel which is known
3 as the wildlife working group and the charge for that
4 wildlife working group was to develop a provincial
5 wildlife strategy for the province on behalf of the MNR
6 and submit it to MNR.

7 That group took a very long time, very
8 thorough, I mean a very thorough investigation, if you
9 like, and as part of the development of the Wildlife
10 Strategy for Ontario a broad cross-section of the
11 public was invited to provide ongoing input to the
12 production of this document.

13 For example, the Ontario Federation of
14 Anglers and Hunters and the Northern Ontario Tourist
15 Outfitters were among public interest groups,
16 stakeholders invited to a series of formal workshops
17 that took place I believe over a period of at least a
18 year, maybe a year and a half to, again, provide input
19 to the wildlife working group itself.

20 Then in May of '91 - I believe it was May
21 of '91 - the wildlife working group presented this
22 document to the government, presented it to the
23 Ministry of Natural Resources. It is my understanding
24 that since receiving the document the Minister of
25 Natural Resources requested that the Ministry of

1 Natural Resources receive additional public input and
2 the Ministry of Natural Resources held public workshops
3 last fall seeking additional public input on the
4 document itself. The ultimate end point, if you like,
5 it is my understanding that MNR will prepare a document
6 for Cabinet on this theme.

7 The next step in the process is that this
8 is tentative. We have not received yet an agenda, but
9 MNR is contemplating holding an additional two forums
10 before they prepare a Cabinet document and, again, it's
11 my understanding at this point that the purpose, at
12 least one or two of the purposes of these additional
13 forums will be to seek additional comments from the
14 public so that, for example, budgets can be attached to
15 the 60 some odd strategies that are actually listed in
16 the document.

17 MADAM CHAIR: And this is a separate
18 piece of work, Dr. Quinney, from the provincial
19 monitoring strategy--

20 DR. QUINNEY: Yes, it is.

21 MADAM CHAIR: --arising from the draft
22 terms and conditions?

23 DR. QUINNEY: Entirely separate.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Okay.

25 MR. NEAVE: May I add to what Dr. Quinney

1 has said.

2 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Sure.

3 MR. NEAVE: A. Specifically on forestry,
4 the section is on page 80, 81 and 82, I think it's very
5 germane, that there is reference to this particular
6 Board and the hearings that are going on, but there are
7 two sections that I think are very important.

8 At the bottom of page 81, the last
9 paragraph, if I can just quote:

10 "Where enough information is available on
11 species composition and age distribution
12 of the vegetation it is possible to model
13 future patterns of diversity and
14 indirectly estimate the carrying capacity
15 for some animals or to determine targets
16 for the amount of habitat required to
17 support a given number of animals."

18 On the following page, the next paragraph
19 it talks about the development of management programs
20 along these lines requires that data and information be
21 current.

22 "In addition, governments must be willing
23 to undertake the necessary integrated
24 planning and management at a much greater
25 scale than is now practised. Progress in

1 this direction could be encouraged
2 by bringing government staff responsible
3 for forest management together with
4 industry and other forest users to
5 develop comprehensive programs leading to
6 the stewardship of forests. The programs
7 just account for all values including
8 wildlife and habitat."

9 MR. MARTEL: Does this mean that we can
10 go home now?

11 (laughter)

12 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Dr. Quinney, you have
13 stated briefly OFAH's involvement in respect of this
14 document. Did you indicate the nature of the
15 submissions that were made?

16 DR. QUINNEY: A. No, I did not and the
17 answer is that OFAH did make formal submissions in the
18 formulation of this document. Prior to formal written
19 submissions, OFAH did take part in all of the workshops
20 that were sponsored by the wildlife working group.

21 We followed our participation in that by
22 providing comments in writing on the resulting draft
23 document. We also throughout the exercise actively,
24 outside of the workshops, provided the individual
25 members of the wildlife working group, and collectively

1 for that matter, with research materials, background
2 information, et cetera, et cetera.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. Was there a
4 member of the OFAH on the working group?

5 DR. QUINNEY: Doug Austin is a member of
6 the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters. It is
7 my understanding, however, that the appointments, the
8 individual appointments to the wildlife working group
9 were not based on affiliations. They were based on
10 those members' familiarity with wildlife interest in
11 the province.

12 So the Ontario Federation of Anglers and
13 Hunters did not have a formal representative, nor did
14 any organization.

15 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Dr. Quinney, I wonder
16 if you could briefly highlight the specifics of some of
17 the submissions which OFAH made which would be of
18 interest to the Board here in this hearing?

19 DR. QUINNEY: A. An example of probably
20 the most recent written submission provided by OFAH to
21 Dr. David Fell, who was the Chair of the Ontario
22 Wildlife Working Group, was provided in December of
23 1990.

24 That submission actually was 23 pages
25 long, but we in that addressed specific parts of the

1 strategies. The draft document is approximately 62
2 broad strategies for wildlife management in the
3 province. We have commented comprehensively on those.

4 Q. Would it take too much time to
5 highlight one or several of those comments which would
6 be relevant for the purposes of this hearing?

7 A. No, it won't take very long at all.
8 An example would be strategy No. 8, I believe, states
9 that:

10 "The wildlife working group would like to
11 see the province adopt an ecological land
12 classification system for Ontario."

13 Strategy No. 8:

14 "Adopt an ecological land classification
15 system for Ontario."

16 We responded and wholeheartedly agreed
17 and said that the forest ecosystem classification
18 system, the FEC system were in fact a good start.

19 Another example that would be of
20 relevance to this Board would be strategy No. 11 where
21 we have stated that for wildlife habitat management
22 purposes, for habitat management purposes that wildlife
23 management units should be redefined to coincide with
24 existing FMU boundaries.

25 Q. That's at page 48, Dr. Quinney?

1 A. Yes. All of the strategies, by the
2 way, are summarized starting on page 8 in the document.

3 Briefly, I will perhaps mention a couple
4 of additional ones. No. 9:

5 "Develop a data and information
6 management system which is compatible and
7 integrated with the ecological land
8 classification system."

9 We've said that we see great merit in the
10 use of geographical information systems to improve
11 wildlife management in decision-making processs.

12 Q. That strategy is found on page 47 of
13 Exhibit 2065, reference to it.

14 A. Mm-hmm. So those would be just two
15 or three of the comments we made. We, in fact,
16 commented on each strategy.

17 Q. Right.

18 A. Maybe one more and that was No. 25 --
19 or sorry, 24:

20 "Maintain a wildlife habitat diversity on
21 forest lands."

22 We agreed that that was good and we
23 stated that habitat supply analysis would help in fact
24 accomplish this.

25 MR. O'LEARY: That's found at page 81,

1 Madam Chair, of the exhibit.

2 Q. Going back, Dr. Quinney, to question
3 35, Mr. Neave made reference to the wildlife strategy
4 and said that:

5 "While it is consistent with some of the
6 objectives of the National Forest Sector
7 Strategy, there is still a need in
8 Ontario to develop and establish specific
9 objectives for wildlife through the
10 timber management planning process."

11 The question for you is whether or not
12 you believe that these objectives can be established
13 through the District Land Use Guidelines planning
14 process?

15 DR. QUINNEY: A. No, I don't believe
16 they can. The reason I say that is that there is no
17 connection between the existing District Land Use
18 Guideline targets -- we will take moose as an example,
19 no connection between those District Land Use Guideline
20 targets and the ground on which the activities which
21 are influencing those moose populations are occurring.

22 What I am saying is that wildlife
23 objectives, wildlife objectives require objectives for
24 population size and they require objectives for habitat
25 and, clearly, wildlife habitat is intimately tied to

1 forest structure.

2 So that to achieve any wildlife habitat
3 objective there has to be a link to forest structure
4 and those District Land Use Guidelines don't have the
5 link, but timber management plans do.

6 I would also point out, of course, that
7 those plans require that -- perhaps another way of
8 wording it is that the objectives, for example, set in
9 a District Land Use Guideline, those objectives have to
10 be at the level at which the activities are being
11 carried out. The objectives have to be at the same
12 scale as the activities planned to achieve them.

13 That's not the case with the DLUGs, but
14 it is the case with timber management activities.

15 Q. Dr. Quinney, now moving on to the
16 last paragraph of your response on page 18 in the
17 witness statement, that's to question 36, you indicate
18 that:

19 "To the best of your knowledge an
20 approach using specific measurable
21 objectives for wildlife habitat has not
22 been developed in Ontario at this time."

23 Have you examined the revised Ministry of
24 Natural Resources' terms and conditions issued January
25 6, 1992, that deal with the inclusion of objectives for

1 non-timber values in timber management planning?

2 A. I'm sorry, Mr. O'Leary, could you
3 repeat that question for me, please.

4 Q. I have asked whether or not you have
5 had a chance to review the Ministry of Natural
6 Resources' terms and conditions? It is the version
7 issued January 6, 1992?

8 A. Oh, yes.

9 Q. And those specifically that deal with
10 the inclusion of objectives for non-timber values in
11 timber management plans. I think it's 19.

12 A. Yes, we are referring to -- I believe
13 we are referring to term and condition 19 and, yes, I
14 have reviewed them.

15 Q. All right. Do you have a view as to
16 whether or not whether term and condition 19 addresses
17 the need for, as you have just mentioned, concrete
18 measurable objectives?

19 A. It certainly doesn't address my
20 concern. There is still no link between population
21 habitat and forest structure. It's not there.

22 In fact, I'm inclined to think that that
23 term and condition could in fact be misleading in the
24 sense of providing the impression to people that the
25 link is there, but it's not.

1 Q. I ask you, Dr. Quinney, the
2 objectives in term and condition 19 that the MNR has
3 proposed timber management planning process, can you
4 tell me where they have come from?

5 A. The so-called non-timber value
6 objectives that are referred to?

7 Q. Yes.

8 A. They're coming from areas like the
9 DLUG documents; in other words, exist in other plans or
10 policies, exist somewhere else.

11 Q. All right. Can you advise us as to
12 what geographical context they relate to? Are they
13 specific to an FMU or at some other level?

14 A. In the case of the District Land Use
15 Guidelines, those -- for example, when there are
16 non-timber targets, for example in the case of moose,
17 they are at the district level which can incorporate,
18 for example, several FMUs.

19 Q. And do you have an opinion as to
20 whether there are any problems associated with that,
21 Dr. Quinney?

22 A. Oh yes, there are problems associated
23 with that in that -- I tried to address this in a
24 previous response, that it is timber management
25 activities that is manipulating a forest structure, it

1 is at that level that the habitat is being manipulated,
2 but if you look at a DLUG target for a district, say,
3 Wawa and just for the sake of argument that DLUG moose
4 population target is 5,000 animals, I have no way of
5 linking, for example, where on the land base those
6 5,000 annual animals are going to be produced or
7 maintained with reference to the management activities
8 that are influencing their habitat.

9 Q. Dr. Quinney, moving along to question
10 42 in the witness statement at page 20, you state in
11 the first sentence of the second paragraph that:

12 "It is not feasible to carry out
13 traditional controlled experiments to
14 test hypothesis involving timber
15 management impacts"

16 Can you tell us why this is?

17 A. Several reasons. Among them I would
18 mention the time scale, time interval involved, the
19 inability to control several environmental variables
20 simultaneously, cost, the unavailability of comparable
21 sites on the land. Those are some that come to mind.

22 Q. Dr. Quinney, you state on page 21
23 that:

24 "In order to have some statistical
25 confidence in the outcome a large number

1 of replications of an experiment would be
2 necessary."

3 Can you tell us what you are trying to
4 say to the Board in respect of this statement?

5 MR. FREIDIN: Sorry. Where are we
6 referring to, Mr. O'Leary.

7 MR. O'LEARY: Page 21, the first full
8 sentence.

9 MR. FREIDIN: Thank you.

10 MR. O'LEARY: Right at the top.

11 DR. QUINNEY: What I would try and
12 emphasize with the Board is that that with long time
13 horizons and high variability which is inherent in
14 terrestrial ecosystems like our forested landscape,
15 with those long time horizons with variability you have
16 got to have very large numbers of replications to
17 ensure what's known as statistical confidence and this
18 is impractical.

19 Q. Can you explain to us what you mean
20 by statistical?

21 A. Yes, I can. Scientific rigor, if you
22 like, is based upon statistical confidence. Scientific
23 knowledge will frequently, for example, use extremely
24 high levels of statistical confidence before something
25 is said to be true; for example, 99 times out of 100,

1 95 times out of 100. So high and rigorous limits.

2 Q. In your response you indicated that a
3 number of replications would be necessary, do you have
4 any view as to what sort of numbers we are talking
5 about to achieve this statistical confidence?

6 A. I would say large.

7 Q. All right. You also made mention to
8 the impracticality of it. Did you want to expand on
9 that document and perhaps you have a specific example?

10 A. Yes. In terms of the practicality I
11 was referring to both carrying out on the ground what
12 would be necessary to attain that statistical rigor,
13 statistical confidence, but also costs that would be
14 associated with that type of classical or traditional
15 approach.

16 Q. All right. Moving on to another
17 portion of the response to question 42, Dr. Quinney,
18 you indicate that:

19 "Through improved..." I'm looking at the
20 top of page 21, the second paragraph:

21 "Through improved cross-sectional
22 analysis using site specific
23 observations, insights temporal sequences
24 can be gained."

25 Can you tell me what you mean by improved

1 cross-sectional analysis?

2 A. Yes. In fact, I explain and give an
3 example of that in my interrogatory response to MNR
4 question No. 8, I believe.

5 Q. That's the additional hand-out that
6 we supplied to the Board and the parties this morning?
7 Is that it, Dr. Quinney?

8 A. (nodding affirmatively)

9 Q. You have to say yes or no for the
10 reporter or the reporter will be on top of me.

11 A. Yes, it is.

12 Q. Is there any comment you wanted to
13 make or reference -- that's sufficient, okay.

14 Mr. Neave, turning to your response to
15 question No. 43 you state in the second paragraph that:

16 "Foresters have progressed significantly
17 in the use of quantitative techniques."

18 Can you provide some examples of what you
19 mean?

20 MR. NEAVE: A. I can't provide detailed
21 examples of wood supply models, but clearly in the last
22 10 or 15 years the timber management programs have
23 become very sophisticated, highly sophisticated with
24 very quantitative forecasting yield of timber or wood
25 supplies, forest stands over long-term horizons for

1 individual sites.

2 I understand that Dean Baskerville was
3 here and I'm sure he elaborated on that, but there's a
4 very specific science in timber management; very
5 quantitative, very explicit as far as being able to
6 project forecasts in the future.

7 Q. All right. Mr. Neave, you then go on
8 in the very next paragraph, you state:

9 "For decades wildlife management,
10 particularly with respect to habitat
11 interactions, has been subjective."

12 What do you mean by subjective in this
13 context?

14 A. Certainly from my experience and
15 staff that I worked with that we are very subjective.
16 We do not have the same level of discipline as far as
17 providing information, being able to forecast
18 information on a scientific basis.

19 We don't have the clear objectives that
20 we are willing to state on a habitat basis for a given
21 area for various species. We have some starts in
22 various parts in the country. We are getting some
23 clearly exciting programs, but in the past biologists
24 have been very, very poor in able being able to state
25 emphatically and explicitly what they need to maintain

1 habitat.

2 Q. Thank you. Now moving on to page 22,
3 again we are still with the response to question 43,
4 you describe the problems resulting from the failure to
5 quantify cause/effect relationships between wildlife
6 habitat and structure and population.

7 Do you have any opinion as to why this
8 failure has occurred?

9 A. Well, in the past, clearly, it's a
10 combination of reasons. Lack of clinical information,
11 a lack of not necessarily technology, but being able to
12 use the technology like GIS, biologists are very poorly
13 trained and focus primarily animals for habitat. So
14 you may have some good information on population
15 dynamics, but very little on habitat per se.

16 We haven't had the need. The industry
17 had been a lot more diffuse. The industry in the case
18 of timber management, they want things, they want them
19 exact and there is a very specific need. We have a
20 much more diffuse set of objectives.

21 Q. All right. In the next sentence of
22 your response to the same question you state that:

23 "Wildlife biologists are primarily placed
24 in a reactive stance in timber management
25 planning."

1 What are the implications of this in
2 terms of potential conflicts with other forest managers
3 and foresters, for example?

4 A. Unfortunately, what's happened is
5 biologists tend to be in a reactive mode. They tend to
6 see timber management plans normally the last minute
7 and there is.-- because of the lack of specific
8 objectives and information it is very difficult for the
9 forester to be able to incorporate at the beginning the
10 objectives and the detailed information provided.

11 So we maintain this sort of reactive mode
12 and negative approach and we fail in the land planning
13 process as a result.

14 Q. Thank you. In the next paragraph of
15 your response to the same question in the middle you
16 state:

17 "Advances in knowledge of foresters
18 in terms of forest dynamics have far
19 outstripped that of wildlife biologists
20 regarding habitat structure/population
21 interactions."

22 My question is, can you give us an
23 example of what you mean by advances in knowledge?

24 A. Well, as I mentioned, in the last 10,
25 15 years the information base while it may not be

1 perfect for timber management, it has been extensive to
2 the degree of inventory, the amount of growth and yield
3 curves, the regeneration success and so forth over time
4 and models for individual stands, there has been an
5 incredible level of sophistication compared to that of
6 the wildlife community that has not been able to obtain
7 the resources to more than spot the inventory,
8 primarily working again with wildlife populations and
9 being unable to define habitat for more than a few
10 species.

11 Q. All right. Do you have any
12 additional comments as to why this advancement in
13 knowledge has occurred?

14 A. Well, in fairness to biologists, I
15 happen to be one, it is not totally because timber
16 management and wildlife management is similar.

17 Clearly, part of it is financial. There
18 has been tremendous cost to the timber industry and
19 timber management to collect that information across
20 the country, but also there has been much more focus in
21 doing that and clearly research has been much more
22 focused in the timber side than the wildlife side.

23 But in fairness to the wildlifers, timber
24 management has been looking at a few species. They
25 have to stand - it is a poor pun - to stay in one spot,

1 whereas in the wildlife community, if you are looking
2 at ecological processes and ecosystems you are looking
3 at literally hundreds and hundreds of species all
4 mobile, all requiring different things at different
5 times of the year. So it is a much more complex
6 problem to solve.

7 Q. All right. Now, on page 22, again
8 still in response to question 43 you state that:

9 "There are differences in the quality and
10 quantity of information for timber
11 versus wildlife."

12 Can you provide some example of what you
13 mean?

14 A. It just goes back to what I alluded
15 to just in the last few minutes. We're talking --
16 speaking of, in the case of inventory, for example, the
17 quality and quantity of inventory information in any
18 part of the country comparing timber and wildlife
19 resources is phenomenal.

20 Timber management -- timber inventory
21 estimates are precise, statistically sound. From a
22 quantity point of view, they stretch through most of
23 the -- at least commercial forests of Canada, whereas
24 the wildlife inventories are primarily wildlife
25 inventory more than habitat inventories and they are

1 very spotty and certainly are not covering a large part
2 of the country.

3 Q. Now, looking to the last sentence of
4 your response to question 43 on page 232 you state:

5 "Because the subjective basis for their
6 assessment is poorly defined and implicit
7 (only known to biologists) unnecessary
8 conflicts between a forester and
9 biologist invariably result."

10 My question is, what do you mean by
11 unnecessary conflict?

12 A. I'm sure Jack Ward Thomas is going to
13 speak eloquently on this in a few weeks. I understand
14 he will be part of the panel and he can describe the
15 various - as he calls it - games that foresters and
16 wildlifers play.

17 It's primarily -- the reason or the main
18 problem between foresters and wildlifers is that
19 wildlifers cannot specifically defined what they want.
20 I've heard from that foresters, I've heard it from
21 industry: What do you want. Just explain to us in
22 simple terms what your objectives are and we will see
23 if we can achieve them.

24 We have a great inability to provide
25 those answers and as a result, as I mentioned earlier,

1 we tend to react to proposals other than contributing
2 towards them and we end up with frustration on both
3 sides.

4 I don't think it would take very much to
5 turn that around and hopefully we have a chance to
6 discuss that, but as soon as we can say what we want
7 and in terms that the timber managers, the land use
8 planners can understand what we want in qualitative
9 habitat terms I think we are around the corner.

10 Q. You have used the word qualitative?

11 A. Sorry, quantitative. Quantitative
12 terms, I'm sorry.

13 Q. Thank you. Now moving on to your
14 response to question 44, you indicate that:

15 "The use of measurable objectives for
16 timber and non-timber values with an
17 adaptive management approach is a most
18 effective and efficient means to
19 integrate these considerations in
20 timber management plans."

21 Can you tell us what evidence you have in
22 support of this statement?

23 A. What we are clearly -- going back to
24 the pilot projects that Habitat Canada has personally
25 been involved in, the best evidence is the degree of

1 enthusiasm shown by industry and by foresters and
2 biologists and the various players that are involved in
3 these projects and I can speak on any one of the
4 projects listed.

5 Nova Scotia, St. Mary's project has a
6 large number of players. The Montague project in
7 Prince Edward Island where timber objectives are
8 secondary, but clearly there are very specific
9 objectives there. There are 21 I believe partners all
10 excited i trying to achieve clear objectives for more
11 than just timber, wildlife conservation and whatever
12 the objectives have stated.

13 Alberta, the clear wildlife objectives as
14 to what -- how the FMU is going to be managed in the
15 area and the forests -- I was out in Hinton a few
16 months ago and the foresters understand what the
17 wildlifers want. It's exciting. Everybody seems to
18 know and wants to get on with it.

19 Q. Thank you, Mr. Neave. Turning to Dr.
20 Quinney for a moment and your response to question 45
21 on page 23 of the witness statement you indicate that:

22 "The use of measurable objectives for
23 non-timber values based on adaptive
24 management approach could be implemented
25 with the current resources available to

1 the Ministry of Natural Resources."

2 What current resources available to the
3 Ministry are you referring to?

4 DR. QUINNEY: A. I believe I addressed
5 that question explicitly in an interrogatory response
6 to OFIA. I believe No. 1 from OFIA. Yes.

7 MR. O'LEARY: That's page 48, Madam
8 Chair, of Exhibit 2061A.

9 Q. Is there anything you would like to
10 add to that response, Dr. Quinney?

11 DR. QUINNEY: A. I don't think so, Mr.
12 O'Leary.

13 Q. That's fine. Can you tell us, what
14 analysis have you undertaken to substantiate this point
15 of view?

16 A. To be honest, I think the analysis is
17 self-evident.

18 Q. All right.

19 MR. MARTEL: Can I back up. You say
20 there would not be any increased costs.

21 If we just look at item 3, monitoring the
22 effects based on what MNR plans to do and what you are
23 suggesting, would that not increase costs to their
24 monitoring program?

25 DR. QUINNEY: Their monitoring program?

1 MR. MARTEL: Yes.

2 DR. QUINNEY: We have heard budgets
3 associated with their research approach and, frankly,
4 what we are saying is, if you could depend on having
5 that much money over the next 20 years there is a more
6 efficient way to use it, that the current effects
7 monitoring research that has been proposed by MNR is
8 not the most efficient way to spend that money.

9 MR. O'LEARY: Q. Dr. Quinney, you
10 continue on in your response to your that question to
11 say:

12 "This approach would be significantly
13 more efficient than the current
14 conventional timber management planning
15 approach..." and you have just indicated
16 that in your response to Mr. Martel.

17 Can you elaborate on that statement as to
18 why you feel it would be more efficient than the
19 current conventional timber management planning
20 approach?

21 DR. QUINNEY: A. May I just check to see
22 if, in fact, I may have answered that in an
23 interrogatory also.

24 Q. Sure.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. O'Leary, it is almost

1 the end of the day.

2 MR. O'LEARY: Perhaps you would like to
3 retire now or --

4 DR. QUINNEY: I will just finish that
5 question, Madam Chair, if I may.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead.

7 DR. QUINNEY: I do provide a very
8 thorough answer to that exact question in response to
9 MNR interrogatory No. 9 which is page 33, No. 9(a).

10 MR. O'LEARY: That's correct. That's on
11 page 33 and 34--

12 DR. QUINNEY: Yes.

13 MR. O'LEARY: --of Exhibit 2061A.

14 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Mr. O'Leary, we
15 will be starting tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.

16 How long will it take you to lead the
17 rest of the evidence-in-chief?

18 MR. O'LEARY: Mr. Freidin asked me that
19 earlier and I thought we would be done by around lunch
20 and I hope that we will still be able to live with that
21 estimate.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Good. In the remainder of
23 the witness statement there are areas that we had
24 identified earlier that don't require you to spend a
25 lot of time with respect to habitat supply analysis and

1 so forth, and I think Mr. Neave has covered very well
2 for us today explanations of Wildlife Habitat Canada's
3 work in various programs and I think a brief
4 description of the model forestry program will be
5 sufficient because we have read everything Mr. Neave
6 has given to us about that subject.

7 MR. O'LEARY: Yes, Madam Chair.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. We will be back
9 at nine tomorrow.

10
11 ---Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 4:00 p.m., to be
12 reconvened Tuesday, January 28, 1992 commencing at
13 9:00 a.m.

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